

Some enjoy Christmas, while others commit suicide

By STEVE HOLMES
Chart Staff Writer

Some enjoy Christmas; some commit suicide. As unusual as it may seem, not all people are swept up in the spirit of the holiday. There are some who, though not taking in material goods or worrying that Santa might neglect them, feel unhappy during this season. They may feel blue or "blue" during the holiday season. Physical discomforts may accompany the feeling. If the problem lasts too long or becomes severe, the result occasionally could be suicide. A tragedy during the season of warmth and fellowship. The problem is holiday depression. And it can be hell.

Holiday depression (also called the "special day syndrome")

occurs on dates and occasions which result in a strong emotional response (such as birthdays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year, and anniversaries). But of all these occasions, Christmas brings the most (and the most severe) cases of "holiday depression."

Physical illness can come as a result of this depression. Headaches, gastric upsets, hypertension, and high blood pressure are sometimes associated with the special-day syndrome.

THE PERSON WHO IS MOST LIKELY to become depressed at Christmas is the person who is prone to depression at other times. Holiday depression is just another episode in a history of

depression. Christmas could serve to remind the person of a loved one who had died, or could be a reminder of childhood and the security that went with being a child. Depression can serve as a yearning for "The way it once was."

Often, the person likely to be affected by holiday depression has few well-established emotional relationships outside the family and hasn't found the transition from the family easy. Also, people who have suffered losses due to death of a loved one, divorce, or physical separation have the possibility of depression. These people might not be likely to feel comfortable in a "so-called family holiday", according to Dr. J. Merrill Jenkins of the psychology department.

In some cases, these people without a healthy break from the

family (feel sad and frustrated, which can trigger anger (against himself or others) that can in turn evolve into depression. Holidays revive hidden feelings of deprivation (such as the feeling of being unloved or "left out of things"). But there is often hope for a change, and if this change does not come, intense disappointment can result, hence depression.

SOME PEOPLE MAKE THE MISTAKE of trying to live the romanticized concept of Christmas, as seen on greeting cards and television commercials. Dr. Jenkins mentioned that the idea of fellowship and happiness at Christmas may lead to guilt in those who aren't sharing in these feelings. They believe that they "ought" to be feeling these concepts. As a psychologist at the Ozark Mental Health Center said: "People might become depressed because they try to get out of Christmas what society wants it to be, rather than what they want it to be or what makes them happy. They try to live the Christmas that they see on Hallmark cards. The romanticized Christmas." This is the season for socializing, and the person who is not very sociable may feel obligated to visit, possibly causing depression. And the hustle and bustle of the season can and often does produce anxiety, which can lead to depression.

To alleviate holiday depression, there are a number of actions that can be taken. It is very important to be occupied at Christmas time; one ought to have something to do. People who might possibly become depressed should be forced to be active and get involved. Being involved leaves no time for feeling blue.

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It's a really good way to get even,' say students of faculty evaluation

By RUSS BINGMAN
Chart Staff Reporter

Students at Missouri Southern State College use faculty evaluation as a chance to get even with teachers they don't like. At least, that's what 85 per cent of students said in an unofficial poll on campus last week.

The poll, given to only 47 students in a random sampling, asked a number of questions concerning faculty evaluation but the question that received the most positive response asked whether or not students used faculty evaluation as a chance to get even. Many students answered the question by saying that they used it that way themselves.

However, 81 per cent of those surveyed thought that faculty evaluation still served a useful purpose. One student wrote "It provides teachers a feedback from the students and could help them to improve their teaching methods."

Concerning the fairness of the survey to faculty members, 78

per cent felt that it was fair for students to judge their teachers while 22 per cent felt that it was not. A majority of the students felt that judgements on teacher salaries and promotions should be left entirely up to the administration. Stated one, "Such important decisions should not be left up to the students as they are not qualified."

Some 67 per cent of the students said that they could tell no marked difference in the behavior of teachers as evaluation approached. The students that could tell a difference said that the teachers seemed to try not to make anyone angry.

Good or bad, an overwhelming majority of students at MSSC feel that faculty evaluations should be continued in the future, if for no other reason than to make the students feel that their opinion is still desired. One person said, "What it all boils down to is whether or not we as students still have a voice in how this college is run."

Miller's problems go on; sex unfunny in Texas

By LIZ DeMERICE
Editor-in-Chief

November was a controversial time for sexual humorist Chris Miller. After his abbreviated performance at Southern (stopped by Dean Glenn Dolence), Miller was abruptly notified that a show scheduled at Richland Community College, Dallas, Tex., had been cancelled.

Miller had received information that the two events were related, evidently from a student at Richland. Representatives from the administration at both colleges, however, have said that this is not correct.

free speech on campus were won in the Sixties, but I guess full acceptance hadn't worked its way down to the Richland administration."

A letter from Miller, who is currently in New York working on a National Lampoon movie based on his fraternity stories, is printed in the editorial section of this issue of The Chart.

It's all in the spirit of giving--but to themselves

By STEVE HOLMES
Chart Staff Reporter

'Tis better to give than receive, and during this holiday season, shoplifters are expected to give themselves quite a bit.

During the period from 1970 to 1975, the shoplifting rate soared by 73 per cent, according to figures released in August by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. And, despite the modern detection methods employed by stores, the Commerce Department estimates that 35 of every 36 shoplifters elude capture. Various sources estimate losses due to shoplifting at between \$2 billion and \$5 billion per year (2-3 per cent of sales).

It is surprising to note that, according to Patrolman Robert Stout of the Joplin Police Department, many of those adult caught stealing have enough money with them to pay "three or four times over what they stole." In fact, inability to pay is rarely a factor in shoplifting.

Juveniles will steal as a dare or just for the thrill of it. "The kids are turned loose at, say, the Mall for a day as a sort of a babysitting service. They go see a movie and play pinball for a while, but they've still got a couple of hours to kill," said Sgt. Roger Pannel of the JPD. Agreed Stout, "I think that it's the idea that they got away with it in the past. They think, 'Why pay if we can get it for free', and enter into the act with the thought 'Why should we get caught? We got away with it before.' And if it's just one or two times, the juvenile can say, 'Why can't I just stuff it under my shirt and walk out.'"

Juvenile offenders represent the majority of shoplifters. Alton Laws, manager of J.C. Penneys, said that the juvenile shoplifters are getting younger in age. "It wasn't too many years ago that the young shoplifters were in the 18 to 21 age group," said Laws. "But the age group has been steadily declining to where the 11 to 13 year olds represent the larger percentage." Girl shoplifters far outnumber the boys. Juvenile shoplifters normally pilfer smaller, less expensive items such as records, jewelry, sunglasses, cosmetics, and sports items. Law enforcement officials are quite concerned that shoplifting may



CONSTRUCTION BEGAN LAST MONTH on the new educational Psychology Building due for completion later this year. The building will be located on the southeast side of campus with student parking provided directly across the exit to Duquesne Road and in front of Lion Stadium. (Artist's conception by Algie Martin & Associates)

AT RICHLAND, A LAST-MINUTE meeting between Ed Biggerstaff, president of the college, Sharon Griffith, interim dean of student services, and Jay Freeman, director of student development, resulted in the cancellation. They decided that Miller's program would have a long-term adverse effect on the campus and community relationship.

Griffith said, "The three administrators involved decided it was best." She noted that the decision was based in part on the comments of a student who had attended one of Miller's performances at a college in California.

Asked if anyone at Richland had heard of the incident at Southern, Griffith stated, "No one in the administration knew anything about it."

"A FEW OF THE VERY VOCAL students have complained," the noted, adding that criticism had not been widespread. However, at a campus meeting, attended by over 100 students, half of the students supported the administration and half were critical of it. (According to a poll taken by The Chart, opinions at Southern were similarly divided.)

Glenn Dolence, dean of student personnel, said that he had not attended any meetings with administrators from Richland and that he had not been in contact with them at any time.

Miller had originally been scheduled at Richland to balance out their speaker program, which had been dominated by political lectures this semester.

IN A LETTER TO A STUDENT at Richland, Miller wrote, "Through my agents at Royce-Carleton I have been following the 10-to-do surroundings my cancelled lecture appearance at Richland College. I understand that you and others have gone to meet strongly for me and I want you to know that I appreciate it. I'm sorry the show won't come off, but it's nice to know somebody is fighting for me out there. I thought the battles for

serve as a "steppingstone" to more major offenses.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPLIFTERS are in the minority, but they are the ones who most worry the police and merchants, because the pros go after the higher priced items (especially clothing). The combined monetary value of the professionals' take is more than that of the more numerous amateurs. Professionals (called "boosters") usually have no other employment besides shoplifting, and tend to be attracted to the larger shopping centers. Normally, the professional will work with a "fence", who buys the stolen merchandise to resell. While some professionals work alone, many of them form small groups and work together. Either way, the professional is much harder to detect and capture than is the amateur. "The problem that the merchants are really plagued with is the professional," said J. Paul Latture, Executive Vice-President of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce. "The merchants get tapped and then

the professionals go across the state line and head into Oklahoma or Kansas. Extradition and prosecution for a relatively minor offense are complicated." Some professionals are "headquartered" hundreds of miles from their operation point, and may still live far from the headquarters.

"Average shoppers" will steal to stretch the budget; drug addicts steal to support their habit. Kleptomaniacs have a psychological compulsion to steal. The item stolen is of small importance. Kleptomaniacs who comprise less than 1 per cent of shoplifters, have unusual and irrational reasons for stealing. Two of the reasons mentioned by the International Association of Chiefs of Police are "the symbolic fulfillment of a need for sexual gratification" and "a desire to be caught and punished to alleviate unconscious guilt."

Surprisingly, thefts by store employees account for well over half of all shoplifting thefts. One local retailer estimated that at

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'Chart' to cover inauguration, \$1,000 gift to aid plans

A team of four Chart reporters will go to Washington, D.C., next month to cover the inauguration of President-elect Jimmy Carter. The trip, part of an enlarging program of Chart news coverage and journalism department activities, will be financed in part by a \$1,000 gift to The Chart and in part by students themselves.

The gift, from a retired Joplin businessman and his wife, was made to The Chart expressly for the purpose of travel expenditures and specifically for the Washington trip, with the proviso that part of the funds could be used, as desired, for equipment.

The couple, who read The Chart regularly, asked that the gift be used to "continue the outstanding work of the newspaper."

When a team of Chart reporters went to Las Vegas recently to cover Lion football action there and financed the trip themselves, the couple expressed the desire to help in a similar type of trip. Discussion of the possibility of sending a team to Washington for the inauguration prompted them to make the gift.

In deciding how to use the gift, Chart editors felt that not all of the money should be used to finance travel to Washington. Therefore, only one student trip will be financed completely from the funds, and assistance will be given others, leaving one-half of the funds to be used for other purposes.

The Chart three or four years).

DeMerice will fly to Washington for three days of inaugural activities. Dry, Smith, and Parsons, accompanied by Richard W. Massa, associate professor of journalism and adviser to the newspaper, will drive to New York City on assignment before going to Washington for the inauguration. They will be gone approximately 10 days.

Arrangements for the Washington portion of the trip are being made in cooperation with members of the Missouri congressional delegation, especially Congressman Gen Taylor. Press credentials have been obtained gaining entrance to all major events of the inauguration including the swearing-in ceremonies, the parade, the inaugural ball, and congressional receptions. Other activities in Washington are currently being arranged.

In New York staff members are arranging coverage of stories of some specific interest to Chart readers.

According to Massa future field experiences of a similar nature are being planned so that journalism students at Southern will have opportunities to cover more national news events in competition with professional journalists.

... an experiment

This will be the final edition of the Chart for this semester. As a laboratory experiment for the students of journalism at Missouri Southern this issue of The Chart is full sized rather than the normal tabloid size.

Due to increased readership, several editions of The Chart this year have been in scarce supply. Because of budgetary limits we have been unable to increase the numbers of papers printed per issue.

On publication dates The Chart is distributed to 14 buildings on campus in order to facilitate its distribution to the campus.

Questions concerning The Chart should be directed to The Chart office, room 117 of Hearnes Hall.

Senior physics major gets appointment to do research at Argonne Laboratory

Senior physics major Samuel Miller has been offered an appointment as participant in the Spring 1977 Undergraduate Research Research Participation Program Jan. 10 through April 28 at Argonne National Laboratory. The laboratory, which is located just outside Chicago, is one of the major research organizations of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and is operated by the University of Chicago.

Miller was one of approximately 50 students chosen from across the nation. Appointments were based on letters of recommendation, past school records, and letters from students explaining why they wanted to take part in the program.

"I'm not sure exactly which area of research I want to go into," said Miller. "I hope the Argonne program will help me to decide." The program gives students an opportunity to work in a research environment with an Argonne scientist or engineer for a semester. Students' time may be spent in such activities as lectures, seminars, and supplementary laboratory experiments.

Miller will be doing microwave discharge for plasma gun refueling of Tokamak experimental power reactors. A Tokamak reactor is a nuclear fusion (thermonuclear) reactor and derives its energy from the same type of process that occurs in the sun. A fusion reactor differs in many ways from the nuclear fission reactors that are in use today. When all of the experimental problems are solved, fusion reactors may offer the world a clean, safe, radiation-free, and almost limitless supply of energy for the future.

"When we sent in our applications we had a choice of three or four different areas of research we would like to work in but the Tokamak experiment really wasn't one of my choices. Its going to be a learning experience on my part," said Miller.

Miller plans to go to graduate school after completing the program at Argonne. "I've sent in applications to five or six colleges but don't know for sure which one I'll go to. I plan to get my doctor's degree in physics and, after that, do some kind of physics research."

Mail orders can prove frustrating

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is a courtesy of The Missouri Department of Consumer Affairs.

Most people at one time have received something through the mail they didn't order. That's almost as common as not receiving something that has been ordered through the mail — which is just as frustrating as receiving something in the mail that was ordered, but which is not what was expected.

Whatever the case, shopping by mail, although convenient, can be frustrating. The following tips have been prepared by the Missouri Department of Consumer Affairs to help you avoid mail order miseries this Christmas.

Common sense can help you avoid the "it's not what I thought it would be" misery. One woman complained to the Department of Consumer Affairs after she received plants she had ordered through the mail. She claimed the plants were unusually small and several died a few days after she received them.

She wrote: "The catalog pictured only healthy, mature plants, and nowhere did it mention the size of the plants offered. The plants I received were so small they could have been bought anywhere for less than half of what I paid. Had I known the size of the plants, I'd never have ordered them in the first place."

HAD SHE ORDERED FROM A CATALOG providing detailed product descriptions (pictures alone can be misleading), she might have avoided her dissatisfaction. Since mail order shoppers don't have the advantage of examining the actual product before buying it, they should carefully read the information provided such as size, quantity and materials. If the description isn't clear, don't expect it to be as you imagine.

It is also to your advantage to check the reputation of the mail order firm if you have any doubts. Contact the local Better Business Bureau where you live or where the company is located, a local or state consumer agency or other persons who have been customers of the company.

The most common mail order complaint is non-delivery of an order. There have been cases of gifts not received in time for Christmas, cancelled checks that arrived long before the merchandise and a baby that arrived before the crib that had been ordered months before.

Customers, however, are often the cause of such foul-ups. To reduce the chances of disappointment, follow the directions when filling out the order form. Make certain the address where the order is to be sent is correct and contains the ZIP code. Never send cash through the mail. Instead, use a check or money order so you will have a record of your payment. Make a copy of the order or

make a note containing the information on the order form.

Check the ad or brochure for an expected delivery or shipping date and allow at least 30 days for delivery. Also check the policy on refunds. If "all sales are final" don't expect a refund even if you're dissatisfied.

YOU DO HAVE SOME PROTECTION by law in mail order concerns. A recently enacted Federal Trade Commission rule should make most companies more prompt in responding to orders. The rule requires companies to fill an order within 30 days unless a specific time is stated in the offer which may be more than 30 days. The company must notify the customer if there will be a delay in delivery and, for further delays, must give customers the option to cancel.

The rule excludes photo finishing businesses, magazines and other serials (except for the first issue), seeds and growing plants and orders made on a collect-on-delivery basis.

If you haven't received an order after a reasonable time, write to the company. Tell them what you ordered and when and explain that you are aware of the FTC regulation. Request that the order be shipped immediately or your money refunded.

If that letter doesn't produce results, request in writing the help of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, 6 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017, or the Postal Inspection Service in the region where the firm is located. To determine the appropriate office, contact your local post office.

As soon as your order arrives, examine the contents to make sure it is the correct item. As you do this, check for damage. If there is damage and the package is insured, file a complaint with the local post office. If the package is not insured, send it back immediately to the company following instructions for returning merchandise and include a letter explaining what you want the

company to do. Insuring the return shipment is usually worth the fee and provides you with a record of shipment.

SOME FIRMS MAY TRY TO MAKE A SALE by inducing you to pay for merchandise they send without your prior approval. You should be aware that you are not obligated to pay for or return unordered merchandise. The Postal Reorganization Act makes it illegal to send merchandise to anyone unless he has previously requested it. The only exceptions are free samples which are marked as such and merchandise mailed by charitable organizations asking for contributions. If you receive an item in the mail you didn't order, take it as a gift.

However, be sure to check the address to make sure it was not delivered to you by mistake. If intended for someone else, drop it back into the mail with a note explaining it was delivered to the wrong address.

Finally, be especially cautious of offers for anything "free" or that sound too good to be true; they probably are. During the Christmas season last year some Missouri residents received "gift checks" for \$200 applicable toward a sewing machine advertised to have a "comparable value" of \$300.

To receive the sewing machine, the person needed only to endorse the check and return it alone with \$100. The Department of Consumer Affairs discovered that the sewing machine was purchased at wholesale for less than \$70 and was apparently of inferior quality, thereby making the \$200 "gift" check a worthless gimmick.

Use common sense when you shop by mail — it will help you have a happier Christmas.



THE BRONZE ACHIEVEMENT award went to Pershing Hall Lt. Jennifer Allen for her duties as executive officer of Southern's Army ROTC unit this year. The award is presented by Captain Guy Thomas and P-R Captain Roger M. Sh. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown.)

Southern students employed by college

By PETE BROGLIO
Chart Staff Reporter

Some 120 Southern students are a part of the college's work study program, while slightly fewer, 110, are involved in the student help program, according to James Gilbert, director of aids and finances.

Work study was designed to give financial assistance to students who have demonstrated a need for additional funds to help complete their college education. This program is 80 per cent federally funded. The remainder is supplied from the school's operating expenses.

Student help is a system designed to assist each department in performing its clerical duties. Each department is allowed a certain amount of money to hire student help every time the budget is figured.

PERSONS WHO ARE a part of either program generally do secretarial work. Approximately 75 per cent of these people are women. Remaining areas where students may work include the athletic department, library and campus maintenance.

The Work Study Program is an assistance program and student help is the college hiring students to supply secretarial work for each department. This eliminates the need to hire and pay a large number of secretaries, thereby reducing the school's operating costs.

These two types of programs are common among college campuses across the nation.

STUDENTS ARE ALLOWED to work a maximum of fifteen hours a week. Most students take advantage of all fifteen hours available to them.

Work study pays \$2.20 per hour. This is to be raised to \$2.30 per hour January 1. Student help pays \$1.90 per hour. This difference exists because work study is, in part, federally funded and minimum wage must be paid. Student help is funded by the school itself.

There is friction between participants of work study and student help programs. Each person performs nearly identical tasks; yet pay is dependent on which program writes the check.

Most administrators recognize the inconsistencies; yet they are faced with a narrowing budget to cover expanding costs. This year's budget was set up to pay student help \$1.90 per hour. Dr. Paul Shipman was unavailable for comment as to whether this policy would be changed in the future.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, which are under the Fair Labor Standards Act, do not have to pay minimum wage. "But, I would say 85 per cent of schools statewide stick to minimum wage," Gilbert said.

Gilbert said both these programs causes a lot of administrative work and problems. Many people leave to find better pay or more hours. Each case is evaluated individually, and when there is a high turnover it means a mountain of paper work.

"This (work study) one of the most successful assistance programs, the government has going. It is well accepted by Congress and is free from abuses," Gilbert stated.

Jim Allman, an employee of the student help program said, "It is a good job. I work three hours a day, five days a week. I just fits very nicely. I wish we got more than \$1.90 an hour, but that's not too big an issue for me anyway because I think I understand the difference between the programs."

Students receive scholarships

Almost \$100,000 in scholarships has been awarded to 710 students at Southern this semester.

There are three types of scholarships: Presidents and Regents, Patrons, and Performing Arts and Awards.

The President's scholarships are presented to the first and second ranking students in Jasper County high schools. Sixteen students receive this award, which compiled totals \$1,770.

More students receive the Regents' scholarships than any others. Approximately 280 students divide almost \$30,000 in awards. Presentation is based on A C T scores and to Junior college transfers based on college hours and G P A.

Over 200 Patron scholarships are available. These are from various businesses, organizations and individuals. Some examples are KODE-TV, Dr. J. R. Kuhn, Jr., Northpark Lions and Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial.

Recipients are chosen by a school committee composed of faculty, administrative staff and representatives of the Student Senate.

Departmental awards are presented to those individuals demonstrating high potential in specific areas.

Athletic scholarships are given, totaling over \$40,000. More than half of these are football scholarships, which go to about 14 students. Basketball comes in a distant second with \$6,620 going to 14 recipients. Other awards include women's athletics, track and baseball.

Approximately \$4,750 in band scholarships go to 76 students. Awards are also presented for orchestra, speech, math, drama, Crossroads and The Chart totaling around \$1,350.

Those interested in applying for scholarships should contact Kreta Cable, Aids and Awards Counselor, or department heads.

Toy trains, an interesting hobby

By STEVE HOLMES

Even before the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific forged the first transcontinental railroad back in 1869, toy trains were firmly entrenched as a hobby. And since then, toy trains busily circling the Christmas tree have become a traditional part of the holiday season. "Lionel" and "American Flyer" are names that will for many people recall memories of tinplate trains and Christmases long ago.

The official name for the hobby is "model railroading", and most of today's model railroad are anything but toys. Each "railroader" has some kind of "layout", but some modelers who can afford the space devote an entire room to their "railroad empire".

Model railroad accessories can be purchased in several scales or sizes. The HO gauge (by far the most popular) is one eighty-seventh of the size of the real thing. The largest of the popular gauges is the O gauge, and is one forty-eighth of the size of prototype. N gauge has just come on to the market in the last

customer's rights (for example, it is unconstitutional to spy on a customer in the fitting room). And if a clerk forgets to remove an alarm-activating tag after the item has been properly purchased, that could result in false arrest and a civil suit, besides the negative publicity.

Other measures are being adopted by merchants. Expensive items such as coats can be chained to the racks. A New York City store has retained a "reformed" shoplifter as a consultant; another New York City store has gone to the extreme: children under 15 are prohibited from entering the store unless accompanied by an adult. Stores are training their personnel in the detection and apprehension of shoplifters. "Last spring, we had a seminar or session involving the police chief, county prosecutor, city judge, and a couple of the leading retailers and invited most of the retailers in town according to Latture. At that meeting, the retailers expressed their problems. 'The problem is not particularly one of apprehension. The problem is that after the person is captured, he is fined 20 bucks and is out on the street the next day.'"

Merchants believe that a tough public image is an essential deterrent to the prospective shoplifter, and many stores have launched publicity campaigns to project that image. As expressed by Laws: "If the shoplifters know that the store is tough, they'll leave it alone. It's quite obvious that we need programs in the schools that have the approval of the judges and the business community. We need a program of films and speakers that can tour the schools and educate young people on the law. We can tell them that shoplifting is against the law and how a shoplifting conviction can affect their future life, employment, etc." Shoplifting also has another detrimental effect: Higher prices (an estimated \$150 per year per family due to shoplifting).

STORE PERSONNEL DO NOT HAVE to catch a person "red-

few years, and at a scale of one to one hundred twenty is designed for those with little space for an empire.

All sorts of miniature accessories can be obtained for the model railroad. Anything from stoplights to farm animals to plastic models of Colonel Sanders' Kentucky Fried Chicken can be bought at the hobby stores. Several hundred different types of "rolling stock" are available; the model locomotives (perfectly detailed right down to the same number and color as the prototype) sell for a variety of prices, ranging from about \$15 to a small "industrial locomotive" to well over \$600 for an O-scale brass locomotive.

Anyone interested in the hobby need not invest a lot of money in the development of an empire. Of course, those who can afford it will spend thousands of dollars on an elaborate layout. However, the railroad can challenge the creative mind. Kleenex boxes, tin cans, and masking tape are some of the ingredients that modelers have used in creating a miniature city.

handed"; a state statute allows store employees with "probable cause" or reasonable grounds to detain a suspect for investigation. Still, stores are sometimes reluctant to call attention to a possible shoplifter within the store for fear that the person is innocent. In this area, most shoplifters are apprehended after they leave the store (to avoid any possible legal retribution). All that is required for detention is the intent to steal. As long as there is probable cause, store officials are usually protected from civil suits by the accused.

When a suspected shoplifter is confronted and detained by employees, the store calls the police department. Unless the circumstances are unusual, according to Sgt. Pennel, no physical arrest is made. A summons is given to the suspect, and evidence is sometimes confiscated (or, if it is needed in the store, a photograph is made).

Shoplifting can be tried under state or municipal law. When tried as a violation of a municipal ordinance, shoplifters can be found guilty of petit larceny (most petit larceny cases are municipal court are shoplifting charges). Depending on the value of the item(s) allegedly taken, shoplifting can be a misdemeanor or a felony in state court (if the value is under \$500 the charge is classified as a misdemeanor). Maximum punishment under a municipal ordinance is 100 days in jail and/or a \$500 fine (jail time rarely exceeds a few days, but judges are beginning to impose stiffer sentences). Stores and police like to prosecute professional shoplifters in state court, where penalties are harsher (not more than \$1000 fine and/or not more than one year in the county jail). In addition, after three prior state offenses, a fourth state offense can be tried as a felony, regardless of the value of the item.

Some judges will be stricter than others in actual sentencing, but much depends on the offender's previous record. An average of 14 people are arrested each month in Joplin for the crime of shoplifting. The December total will be higher.



COLLEGE UNION OVERCROWDING has been the subject of much discussion by the administration in recent months. The college's Board of Regents recently requested a revenue to fund an extensive addition for the college union. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

(continued from page 1)

the average store, 5 per cent of employees are caught stealing, not including those who are not detected). He expresses the opinion that the rate depends on the aggressiveness and watchfulness (or lack of these) of the department management. If the management watches the employees as well as the customers, theft from within the ranks is likely to decrease. Many stores are combating the problem by requiring a polygraph test before the hiring of a prospective employee.

Shoplifters will steal most anything, the average price of a stolen item is around \$33 and from anyplace. Retail outlets and discount stores are usually thought of as the prime targets of the thief. However, specialty stores (such as jewelry stores) also suffer, as do hotels, motels, restaurants, and even hospitals. And with the rising price of groceries, supermarkets are suffering an increasing number of shoplifters.

The "rip-off" operations can be tremendously clever. Packages with "false bottoms" or hinged end flaps (called "booster boxes") are often used. Clothing can be taken into the fitting room and worn out of the store under regular garments or rolled up and concealed in a purse or bag. Occasionally, a person will conceal merchandise in a large box that contains an inexpensive item, and pay for only the original item. Some people will return stolen goods to the store to exchange them for a refund or other merchandise, claiming to have "lost the sales slip." The small group can steal by distracting the clerk while another member heists the goods.

IF THE THIEF CAN BE CRAFTY, so can the merchants. Stores have resorted to the standard precautions such as guards, detectives, and warning posters. But many establishments utilize such elaborate devices as closed-circuit TV cameras, two-way mirrors, and microwave tags which set off an alarm if not removed by the clerk. There are problems: the use of surveillance must be restricted so that it does not infringe upon a

Holiday
season,
shoplifters
paradise

Academy offers special programs

By KATHY SENEKER
Chart Staff Reporter

Instruction given at Missouri Southern's Police Academy from basic Introduction to Law Enforcement to Nuclear Security Guard Training. Approximately 1800 students have participated in Police Academy programs and classes in the past three years.

An associate of science degree is available in the law enforcement. There are currently 120 students majoring in this degree. However, not all those enrolled in law enforcement courses are majors. Don Senecker, director of law enforcement, said, "Intro to Law Enforcement is a survey of the whole field and many of the students taking it are doing so for elective credit just to understand a little more about the field. Others who are sociology majors or pre-law majors or others who are in the degree program, the academy offers continuing education courses in photography and dozens of law enforcement courses and short seminars.

400 complete EMT program

By KATHY SENEKER

For the past two and a half years the police academy has been offering paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). Over 400 people have completed the programs thus far.

Typically, those participating are ambulance attendants, firemen, and some hospital emergency room personnel. "We see every once in a while we get housewives and people who want to take it for their own information," said Don Senecker, director of law enforcement. "It certainly is an excellent course for around the home, because it's first aid and a whole lot more."

Senecker told of attending the Golden Gloves championship last year. "The referee dropped in the ring — apparently due to a heart attack. I got up to go down there, but before I could get there were three MSSC-trained EMT's giving him closed chest heart massage. They saved his life."

EMT AND PARAMEDIC TRAINING is part of Southern's continuing education curriculum.

The EMT program is actually the first part of paramedics. It takes 71 hours in the classroom and 10 hours of observing in hospital emergency rooms. Sergeant Larry Allison of the Joplin Police Department teaches most of the EMT.

EMTs are basically the same as paramedics except that they are not allowed to administer drugs or to use as deep of coronary bypass.

Paramedics, technically known as Mobile Emergency Medical Technicians, require 200 hours, part of which is spent in hospital. Judy Ballard, director of nursing at Oak Hill Hospital, teaches most of the program.

STUDENTS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING the EMT course can be licensed as ambulance attendants under Missouri law and are eligible to write the National Registry Exam for EMT's. Those successfully completing the paramedic's course are eligible to write the exam for paramedics in Missouri and Kansas.

In the classroom, students receive a great deal of practical experience. They practice various skills, including learning to take blood pressures.

As part of the course, they have to go to a swimming pool and swim in the water, "They must put the 'patient' on a backboard as though he'd broken his back. They have to do this in the water."

They also go to a salvage yard and cut up cars, learning how to attract people with hydraulic equipment and cutting instruments. They can take a person out through the top of a car in about a minute and a half, cutting the roof off."

There are several specialized training programs. Breathalyzer Operator is a course which qualifies students for state licensing as operators of equipment for testing blood alcohol. Field Lab Technician teaches the students how to operate the mobile crime lab. The Inspector-Mechanic Course involves training for auto inspections. Other courses include Estimating Time of Death Seminar, Handling Mental Patients, Riot Control, M-Squad Training and more. The academy also offers EMT and paramedic training.

There is a ten-week recruit academy. This is for new officers who have been hired by law enforcement agencies in the area. They are taught legal topics and fire arms. "It's kind of like military basic training," said Senecker. The eighth recruit academy has just ended.

INSTRUCTORS AT THE ACADEMY are Jimmy Williams, Jack Spurlin, Robert Terry and Don Senecker.

Williams has his A.S. and B.S. degrees from MSSC. Terry and Spurlin both have B.S.'s from Northeast Missouri State University.

Senecker has a B.S. from Central Missouri State College.

Besides their work with the academy, the staff also goes out to work on cases — mostly homicides. They go to the crime scenes and assist with work for the coroners office. They collect evidence in the field and spend quite a bit of time testifying in court as expert witnesses.

Some students also participate in extra-curricular work. In the Thomas Hart Benton exhibit here, Southern students worked as security.

Besides training facilities, the police academy also houses the regional crime lab. Philip R. Whittle is the crime lab director. He is a criminalist, or forensic scientist, and works in the crime lab in the mornings. Melvyn W. Mosher is assistant director. He also is a criminalist and works in the lab in the afternoons.

"Although the crime lab is supposed to serve this area," said Senecker, "about 30 per cent of their work is from out of state and a great deal from other areas of Missouri."

THE LAB DOES A large amount of analysis for police departments. The biggest volume is drugs, said Senecker, "and we do blood analysis, hairs and fibers, tool marks, footprints, finger prints and fire arms evidence."

The crime lab collected hairs and made plaster casts of the footprints of the Joplin monster, of last year's fame. Some of the hairs were dog hairs. However, while the press conference was being held with the Joplin police displaying a costume reportedly worn by local youths, personnel from the crime lab were with the sheriff's office taking another set of plaster casts of what appears to be a large bear, according to a crime lab authority.

A photo lab, operated by Bob Terry, is also a part of the crime lab. Over 50,000 photographs have been developed for area law enforcement agencies in the past three years. The lab does additional photo work for the yearbook, training aids, college brochures and other college-affiliated groups.

A new addition to the Police Academy is now being built. When completed, it will include the office of the Dean of Technology, James K. Maupin, and a shooting range.



SWEETHEARTS OF KAPPA ALPHA are (left to right) kneeling, Debbie Simon, Christi Geer. Standing, Peggy Lierheimer, Jonie Bennet. Not pictured: Terri Fogerson.

Tax credit for elderly possible this year

By DIANA WEST
Chart Staff Writer

If you're a senior citizen in a low- or middle-income bracket, you stand a chance of getting the new "tax credit for the elderly" when preparing your federal income tax return for 1976. It replaces the "retirement income credit" for all taxpayers 65 or over. The new credit can be as much as \$375 if you're single or as high as \$562.50 if you're married. It will be much less if you're on social security or railroad retirement.

To get this credit, you must use the long form 1040 and, except in rare situations, you must file a joint return if you're married. You won't qualify this year unless you or your wife, or both, are 65 or older by December 31.

Through this new credit working men and women get a break at last. Earnings now qualify for the elderly credit on an equal footing with retirement income.

It will be relatively easy to fill out the small form that the Internal Revenue Service will provide for computing your elderly credit. Start by writing in the maximum amount on which the credit can be figured. This is called the "initial amount." It's \$2500 for a single person, \$2500 for a married couple filing jointly if only one spouse is 65 or over, and \$3,750 for a married couple filing jointly if husband and wife are both 65 or older.

MOST TAXPAYERS WILL HAVE TO MAKE one or two adjustments to the initial amount. First, subtract all amounts received as a pension or annuity under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, or as a pension or annuity which is otherwise tax-exempt.

Secondly, subtract half of your adjusted gross income (AGI) above \$7,500 if you're single, or above \$10,000 if you're married and filing jointly. The final step is to compute your elderly credit. This is 15 per cent of the remainder.

	Initial Amount	AGI Limitation	AGI Elimination Level	Maximum Credit
Single taxpayers	2,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	375.00
Married filing jointly				
One eligible spouse	2,500.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	375.00
Both spouses eligible	3,750.00	10,000.00	17,500.00	562.50

Married filing separately	1,875.00	5,000.00	8,750.00	281.25
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EXAMPLE: Assume that a husband, age 65, and his wife, age 63, have adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$11,200.00 and file a joint return. The husband receives social security benefits of \$1,400.00.

Initial amount 2,500.00
Less: Social Security benefits 1,400.00
One half AGI in excess of \$10,000.00 600.00
Balance available for credit 500.00
Maximum allowable credit (15% of \$500.00) 75.00

Credit ratings, very important

By MAX MCCOY
Chart Staff Reporter

Seven years will pass before notations of repossessions and slow payments will come off of a credit record. Experts agree that not more than 15 per cent of a household's take home pay should be committed to installment payments.

"It's easy for a young person to look at what Mom and Dad has and get greedy," said Ervin E. Clayton, vice-president for the Missouri Consumer Credit Association, and loan officer of the First National Bank in Joplin. "We try to provide a little counseling service along with the loans."

"Some organizations do not even give credit cards to college students," said Clayton. "The problem with getting credit for a young person is that often they have no credit."

Formerly, a person had to be 21 in Missouri before he could get credit on his own. This has recently been changed to lower the age to 18. "The secret to building credit is to start in high school," Clayton said at one point, "and have a parent co-sign a loan in the name of the son or daughter. This will build credit and goodwill."

IF A YOUNG PERSON HAS FAILED to build any credit, part of the things a lending institution will look at is the three Cs: collateral, character, and capability.

"If a person is willing and able, we'd like to take a chance on them," added Clayton. "Often you have to start with a small amount. Of course, we couldn't make a loan to a person that was knowingly pushing dope, or to a person who had no source of income."

14-A means Christmas happiness

By BETH ANN WILSON

Box 14-A means Christmas time happiness for needy Indian families in the four state area.

Christmas is the high point of a year's effort by the project to provide clothing, food, toys and emergency aid to the families. The project helps families who have had burnouts, need school shoes, and clothes after the children, need bedding or other items throughout the year. December 23 is delivery day for boxes of Christmas food for Indian families who might otherwise go without the traditional Christmas fare.

BOX 14-A ORIGINATED in 1950 when two Indian girls came into a gift shop operated by the founder of Box 14-A, Rose Martin. It was graduation night but the girls told her they could not go because they had no formal to wear. Struck by the poverty of her people and remembering the days as an orphaned child growing up at Haskell Indian Institute she was receptive to the needs of the young Indian girls. She made an appeal to area people through the Joplin Globe for formal to the girls who could not afford them could have dresses for graduation.

Mrs. Martin said, "The response was tremendous and Box 14-A received dozens of formal. We kept a bank of them. The girls could pick out a formal, alter it to fit and return it after wearing it so others could use it."

Soon Martin learned of a greater need faced by her people. In 1952, Box 14-A began providing Christmas food boxes to four families. The name of the project came from her post office box in Tiff City, Mo. The A was added to distinguish personal mail from the growing volume of project mail.

NOW IN ITS 24th YEAR of operating with all volunteer help and on donations and contributions along, Box 14-A will provide

boxes for approximately 450 families. Estimated cost for the boxes is \$7,000.

Each family will receive two big boxes of food. One contains perishable items (like potatoes, chicken, eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables) and the other contains staple foods (like coffee, flour, dry beans and sugar).

"Each year there are families who do not make a request for a box. These families are usually among the neediest too, and that presents problems. Some of the neediest families hang back because of pride," says Martin. "Sometimes they come late on delivery day hoping there's enough food to go around. But sometimes there is not. We like to think we'll have enough for everybody."

Martin says, "Contributions of money may be mailed to Box 14-A, Tiff City, Mo. 64688. Contributions of desperately needed foodstuffs, along with toys, may be delivered to Box 14-A in Tiff City."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROJECT have ranged in the past from a hundred dollars or more donation from a civic organization to a carefully wrapped quarter from a nursing home patient.

But the help this generosity has provided for the Indian people can best be seen in a letter from the Cherokee Hills of Oklahoma, received shortly after Christmas a few years ago by Box 14-A. It read in part, "Thank you for the food you gave us. We are very glad. Because we didn't know we were going to have anything for Christmas, we are especially glad to receive it. We didn't have anything to eat because I'm going to have a baby just anytime this month, and I got seven children."

Box 14-A truly provides joy for a few Indian families.

Stanley receives national award

Dr. Thomas O. Stanley, Associate Professor Of Business Administration received the 1976 Robert E. Slaughter Research Award in Business and Office Education. He was awarded the honor at the American Vocational Association Convention in Houston Texas, on December 7.

Presented by McGraw Hill Book Company, the award is for excellence in business research and is selected from a competition of funded research projects done by college, social or government agencies during 1975-76.

Dr. Stanley, a recognized authority on consumer testing, won the award for his "Test Of Consumer Competencies". The test,

published by Scholastic Testing Services, is now used by schools and colleges in all 50 states to test students' and others knowledge in consumer areas such as insurance, food, clothing, health, investments, etc.

An engraved certificate and a \$1,000 check were given to Stanley during the ceremonies Tuesday morning at the Albert Thomas Convention Center.

Coming from Missouri Western in St. Joseph, Dr. Stanley joined Joplin residence in August. He has a Master of Science degree from Southern Illinois University and a Doctor of Education degree from Northern Illinois University.



SWEETSTAKES AT MISSOURI SOUTHERN's sixth annual high school speech tournament went to Okmulgee, Okla., High School for the second time in three years. Coach Howard Hudson accepts the trophy from Jeff Jackson, student chairman.

Study methods outlined

By ROSE SPERANDIO
Chart Staff Writer

Many students become frustrated at the end of the semester because they simply do not know how to study for finals. Some are also worried because their preparation and performance during finals week is of great importance in passing the class.

It is never too early to start planning your method of studying, although some students "burn the midnight oil" the weekend before finals. Unless you have put in some studying a few weeks before, last minute cramming is not too effective for most students.

Since this is the week before finals, you should begin to plan a review of material in each class. Most teachers will let the students know what kind of test to expect and how much it will be worth in relation to their semester grade. If it is a comprehensive exam, the first step is to collect all old tests from the class if they were returned to you and to gather up all the notes you still have.

IF THE TEACHER KEEPS OLD TESTS on file in the reference section of the library, these might also be of help. For an essay or a composition test, a review of rules for composition and grammar can be found in the library, too.

After collecting all available resources, the next step is to make an outline of what you have studied and review the major points. Be sure to go over all handouts and other outside reading, too.

Schedule a certain length of time for studying each subject. It is a good idea to start with the class you least like so when you get it over with, the rest seems easier. Alternating study times with different subjects may help keep you from getting bogged down. This can often be more effective than studying one subject for a long period of time.

AFTER MAKING A COMPLETE REVIEW of the material, make notes of certain details or points which you would expect to find on the exam. Then give yourself a quiz over these notes to test your recall.

Almost as important as how to study, is when and where to study. If it is easy for you to get up in the morning, the early hours of morning are sometimes the best time for studying, since your mind is fresh. This would not be a good idea for dorm students, though, unless they study in the dorm library or have a roommate who is a sound sleeper.

Studying late at night is a practice used by many students. This is fine for some, but if you lose sleep in the process, you are not getting the most from your work. It is important to always get enough rest to study at your best capacity.

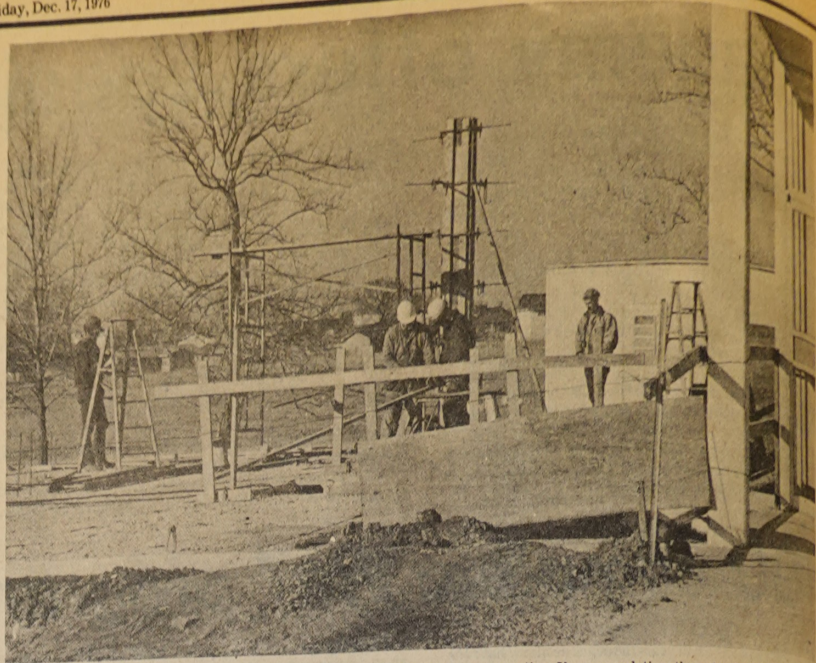
For many students, the school library is a good place to study for finals. One disadvantage, though, is that the library is often extremely crowded during this time is noisier than usual. This has to be expected, but the atmosphere sometimes makes concentration difficult. Sometimes it is helpful to study with friends, although conversation often distracts your attention from the matter at hand.

LISTENING TO MUSIC IN THE BACKGROUND makes studying more tolerable for some people. If you are studying at home or in your dorm room, try experimenting with this to see if you can work effectively with music. If the subject material requires concentration, though, it might be too much of a distraction.

If you find your attention straying during study, try taking an exercise break or eating some snacks. Eating cookies, potato chips, or candy sometimes seems to help you study more effectively. Also a breath of fresh air helps refresh your mind for a few more hours of study.

One way to provide motivation for studying is to give yourself some kind of incentive. Promise yourself a shopping trip or a party if you do enough studying to do well on your finals. Warning: it is best to plan parties for after your last final.

Most important of all, don't postpone studying until the last minute. Cramming can help your memory, but only if you know enough of the material from previous study. You will be less nervous during the exam if you know you are well-prepared for it. Planning your study methods may take more time, but it will be worth it.



AN EXTENSION TO THE police academy building is currently under construction. Upon completion, the extended building will be the new home for Missouri Southern's ROTC unit. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

Differences between U.S. and Rhodesia noted

By MILDRED BURGESS
Chart Staff Writer

Reminiscing about her recent sojourn in Sinoia, Rhodesia, Jeanie Taylor, a freshman at Ozark Bible College and an accounting major at Missouri Southern, talked with a certain nostalgia of the way of life she left behind. "Nearly every aspect of the social life of young people is different and in some ways more fun than it is here," she said.

"Kids in Rhodesia don't usually go out in two as we do in America," she explained. "No one owns his own car — not even those in college — because the automobile is a luxury they can not afford. Then, too, gasoline is rationed and costs \$1.50 per gallon. When someone gets the family car they invite their friends

along — it's always a party and lots of fun."

But transportation isn't the only reason for the difference in the dating game. There are few places for two people to go. Ice skating, roller skating, lawn bowling, rugby matches at the high school and church functions are ideal for group sociality. "The town of Sinoia, population around 3,000, has only one drive-in movie and it is located beside a junk yard with the back side of the tall, white-washed stone wall serving as the movie screen," she added.

"Most surprising, I think, is the difference in the way we speak the English language. Although the Whites speak English, it is with a clipped British accent sounding very much like a foreign language to an English speaking American like myself," she confessed with a wry smile.

TAYLOR WENT ON TO SAY that the Blacks in the Sinoia area speak the Shona dialect. Even though her father was the manager of the book store at the Christian Church Mission, she associated with many of the Blacks who came there, for her ability to communicate with them in their language was limited to such phrases as, "Manguanane," meaning, "Good morning" and "Manteru," for, "Good evening."

"Black women do most of the work in their villages," she explained. "Men work clearing the field of trees and stumps for the planting, cultivating and harvesting is done entirely by the women with crude, mostly hand made tools. They use a hoe that closely resembles our garden hoe but theirs has a handle more than 18 inches long. Bending from the waist, they can be seen hour after hour swinging the hoe as they work the fields."

Watching the women make "sudz," a relish that is rolled into a ball, dipped into other foods and eaten with the fingers, was a memorable experience for her. "They take corn from the field, shell it and place it in an upright hollow log. Then taking a long pole, they pound the corn rhythmically until it is coarsely ground. This is fun to watch but hard to do. From there it is ground between two smooth stones until it is fine. It is then boiled for hours in water with a little salt and oil added while stirring constantly until it is very thick. It tastes a little like our mush," she added.

"The educational system for Whites in Rhodesia is probably better than ours, all things considered. Class work is hard and there is always lots of homework. Every year big tests are set over from England and you have to pass tests over every subject," she explained.

They must have taken Lord Chesterfield, the English writer of the 1700's, literally when he said, "Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world," for manners and strict discipline were the order of the day in school and out.

A TYPICAL SCHOOL day starts with all of the students meeting together in the auditorium where they stand for a minute assembly. During this time the Headmaster dresses in long black robe, makes the announcements for the day. Hymns are sung. There are scripture readings and prayers. The students then march to their classrooms where they remain standing until the teacher enters and tells them to, "Be seated."

"Disrespect for teachers and unfinished assignments are promptly rewarded by 'docks.' The culprit is beaten across the backs of his legs with a thin rod. Girls aren't beaten in this manner but they are punished by piling on more and more homework."

"Manners are not discarded once you leave the school, either. Men and boys always stand when a woman enters. Boys stand when any adult enters the room."

"Table manners are observed regardless of the occasion. One never uses the fingers when eating! Imagine, if you are eating hamburgers and hot dogs with a knife and fork. This is especially awkward to me because they always hold the fork in the left hand, sort of upside down and backwards, but I did it. I did it, she hastened to add.

"This may seem like much ado about nothing to the American youth who is bent on doing his own thing but there is abundant evidence that the formula of manners, hard work and strict discipline works."

"For example, the drug problem among Rhodesia's youth is nonexistent. I heard of only one case of two boys who were caught smoking marijuana. They became instant outcasts. None of their peers would associate with them which is probably the worst punishment they could have received," she asserted.

Maintaining mental attitude, major problem

By DIANA WEST
Chart Staff Writer

Developing and maintaining a positive mental attitude is a constant struggle in everyone's day to day living. It is largely determined by how you feel about yourself at any point in time. The key lies in how we tackle the problems, and whether or not we accept those caused by ourselves or try to blame them on others.

We may refuse to acknowledge an unbearable fact—sooner or later, though, reality will have to be faced. At first, you may experience feelings of helplessness, uselessness, and doubts about your future. Some unbearable realities may be a substantial loss of income, declining health, or the loss of a loved one. However,

one must realize that many persons experience these things sometime during life.

We all feel dissatisfaction with the way things go from time to time. The person with a healthy mental attitude is able to shake these feelings off readily. He soon recovers, confident in the knowledge that we are all a mixture of good and bad, and knowing that one's wellbeing depends largely on how one enlarges the good within and controls the bad.

Emotions and tensions, as long as they are under control, are positive forces. They give life meaning. They supply the fuel for our hopes and desires, and under control, they will not undermine otherwise good health.

UNFORTUNATELY, TOO MANY OF US scoff at the idea of trying to control our emotions. We try to control and manage our physical health, why not our emotional health? A proper mental attitude is just as important as good physical health.

Ideally, emotional depression can be guarded against by attuning oneself to the realities of life. It means coming to grips with the life process. Begin today to face your problems and deal with them maturely and constructively. Misfortune, disappointments, or disillusionment may occur at any age. Each of these problems is a difficult one to face. Yet, most people are able to cope with them if they will follow the ten guidelines for developing a positive mental attitude:

1. Face reality. Accept the facts of life, and make the best of them.
2. Take responsibility. Accept help when needed, but try to solve your own problems.
3. Maintain an interest in others. Don't withdraw from life.
4. Develop strong and varied interests. Share activities with others.
5. Keep up with the world around you.
6. Live in the present and look to the future, not to the past.
7. Maintain good health. Don't dwell on your aches and pains.
8. Stay neat in your appearance and keep your home in order.
9. Relax and don't take life too seriously.
10. Adapt to change in your ideas and ways when the situation requires it.

Feelings of helplessness and uselessness will soon give way to a better frame of mind if you are prepared to see things as they are and reshape your life in ways that will ensure a healthy, useful and satisfying one.

Ceremonies held

Initiation ceremonies for Epsilon Psi Chapter of Pi Omega Pi, the National Business Teacher Education Honor Society, were held last month on campus. Dr. Julio Leon, chairman of the division of Business Administration, was guest speaker.

Initiates included: Vicki Beale, Diamond; Karen Callen, Monett; Brenda Easterday, Sue Wadeigh and Glenna Wood, Joplin; Rene Gibbons, Purdy; Billy Jones, Stark City; Sue Glenn and Laura Norman, Miami, Okla., and Sherry Porter, Granby. William Rodgers of Neosho is president of the local chapter.

General studies degree offered

By RACHEL FRERER
Chart Staff Reporter

The Bachelors of General Studies Degree is designed for the student who finds that the majors in degree programs will not enable him or her to attain his or her educational objectives. However, the BGS degree may or may not prepare a student for a particular occupation or entry into a professional school.

Degree requirements include: (1) The student must begin by enrollment in one of the Divisions of the College and may submit a proposal and study plan for the General Degree during or after the semester in which 30 semester credit hours of course work has been completed. (2) There must be no fewer than 40 semester credit hours of courses in various disciplines at the upper-division level which in they make up a rational combination of skills. (3) After the Division Chairman has approved the plan, it will be submitted to the Vice-President for Academic Affairs and to the Registrar, who will use the plan as the basis for checking graduation requirements. (4) A minimum of 124 degree.

A STUDENT WISHING TO OBTAIN the BGS degree should pick up an application for admission from the Registrar and upon completing a designated portion, must submit it to the office of a Division Chairman, usually to the one from which he or she has acquired the most credit hours. General Education requirements of the college must be included with the application. An interview with the student determines if the BGS

degree will meet the student's educational objectives of a degree from a specific department would be more sufficient. It is determined that the BGS degree is best, the Division Chairman appoints an advisory body of at least two teaching members to represent at least two of the subject areas of significance to the students programs. A meeting is scheduled with the advisory body for the purpose of completing the second part (Part B) of the application.

The completed application is submitted to the Office of the Division Chairman and is forwarded to the office of the President for Academic Affairs who approves or denies. Copies are sent to the student, Division Chairman, advisory body and the Registrar's office. It is then the responsibility of the student to fulfill the approved graduation requirements for the degree and at the time of enrollment for the final semester course work, should apply for graduation.

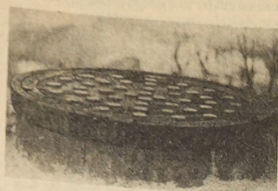
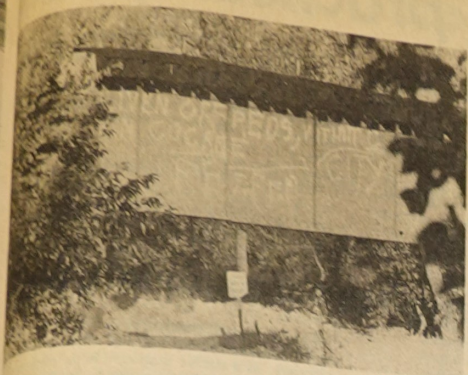
Seneker appointed

Donald Seneker, director of the Police Academy at St. Louis, has been appointed a consultant to the United States Department of Education.

Seneker met with the nine-member council last week in Washington, D.C. He will be traveling around the country conducting planning sessions with people in education, law enforcement, social service agencies to discuss methods of improving career programs in their areas.



SEVEN OF 17 Kappa Alpha pledges are kneeling, left to right: Danny Thomas, Pat Law, and Jerry Bryant. Standing: Mike Morin, Blap Herrin, Dave McKay, and Kevin Newby. Pledges are sponsoring a bake sale for the Group Home this year.



Pollution

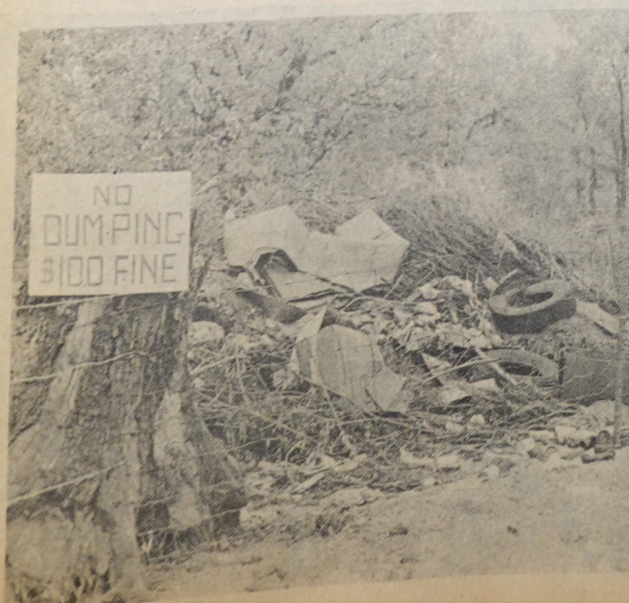
Pollution...possibly the only landscape of the future.

Directly or indirectly everyone contributes to the problem and everyone is affected. Never before have there been so many classifications of this phenomenon-- water, air, noise and "mind" pollution are of major concern.

It is easy for the eyes to see while the brain selectively rejects the unpleasant. Rejection creates unawareness, and unawareness solves nothing.

Photo story

by Karen Shipman



Shopping tips consider practicality . . .

By ROSE SPERANDIO
Chart Staff Writer

Campus life often limits a student's time for shopping, available space for working, and usually, his finances. Therefore, in shopping for Christmas gifts, it is necessary to look for something imaginative, yet practical, easy to make or care for, and relatively inexpensive.

For those who are craft-minded, there are many new hobby kits on the market which are surprisingly easy to make. Kits for string art, decoupage, leathercraft, and macrame can be found at most craft shops and discount stores. These usually take little time, space, or equipment to assemble.

Plants are also a good idea for making a dorm room or apartment more livable. Care should be taken in selecting a healthy plant, and it would also be a good idea to include a book on plant care with the gift. A macrame hanger would make the plant more original and is easier to make than one might expect. The simpler ones use only two or three knots which are shown in beginning macrame books sold at many craft shops.

TERRARIUMS WOULD ALSO make welcome gifts for many students. Depending on the plants they welcome, they require little or no watering and no direct sunlight. If a terrarium kit seems too expensive, one can be easily made from an old bottle or jar. Potting soil and miniature plants can be obtained at a florist shop or even at some discount stores. Terrariums are usually kept closed, keeping the natural humidity in so that the plant won't have to be watered.

Candles are also a gift idea for brightening up the holidays. It is sold at most craft and gift shops with a taste for the unusual. Incense burners can be very simple or they can be intricate oriental designs or statues. Although incense makes a relatively inexpensive gift, it is almost sure to be appreciated by the recipient.

Incense comes in a variety of scents almost as wide as that of candles. It is sold at most craft and gift shops with a taste for the unusual. Incense burners can be very simple or they can be intricate oriental designs or statues. Although incense makes a relatively inexpensive gift, it is almost sure to be appreciated by the recipient.

Posters and wooden wall plaques are often a safe bet for those who are not craft or nature minded. Many of the gift shops and discount stores in this area carry a variety of posters and other wall hangings at a reasonable price. For the artistic type, there are also color-in posters and book covers available.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MAGAZINES can be practical and greatly appreciated gifts. Many subscriptions are not that expensive, and student rates lower the price even more. Most students would be happy to receive a sports or a beauty magazine, and a news magazine or a paper can prove very useful for some classes. A gift of this type will be remembered long after Christmas is over.

Food for thought—or studying—is a gift that is sure to be appreciated especially at this time of year. What student wouldn't like to have a box of cookies or candy or a basket of fresh fruit on hand while studying for finals? The "munchies" seem to strike

frequently during last-minute cramming for finals week, and it is a good idea to have something on hand if they attack during the early hours of the morning.

Another practical idea for Christmas gifts are gift certificates. Most specialty stores have them available at this time of year. Even some fast-food chains sell gift certificates which are useful especially during this season when most of the money goes for things other than food.

While after shave and perfume are still useful Christmas gifts, this survey has presented some imaginative and practical alternatives to the traditional. It also shows that a unique gift does not have to be expensive; it can be personalized by ingenuity.

. . . and unusual gifts for unique persons

By MARSHA SWIFT
Chart Staff Reporter

Looking for an unusual gift for that unique person in your life? Here are just a few suggestions for you to consider.

Girls, if your guy likes to feel very special and unique, if he likes you to think he is one of a kind then a possible gift is a pair of mink-lined shoes. These shoes sell for \$65.00 a pair. They are mink-lined and have 18-karat gold, pearl and diamond embellishments and ruby-tipped gold spikes. They are made by Stylo Matchmakers of England. You may place an order for these shoes at the Gift Shop in the New Guinness World Records Exhibit Hall in the Empire State Building in New York by leaving an old shoe for size.

FOR THE GIRL WHO likes to be different, let her be the first girl on campus with a Grooving. Though relatively new in the western world, women in Asian and African countries have been wearing nose jewelry for centuries. As with so many fashions that are Americanized, nose-rings have lost most of their meaning in translation. The girl of your dreams needn't be identified as unfaithful, single, or widowed for wearing diamonds in her nose—they're just for decoration. Prices for these slip on nose rings range from \$2.95 to \$99.95, the most expensive being a 14-karat gold ringlet embellished with four small diamonds. To purchase a Grooving send your check plus 75 cents handling to: Grooving, P. O. Box 4085, San Francisco, Ca. 94101. (All Groovings come with moneyback guarantee.)

If you have a mathematician in your life, perhaps he needs a new calculator, but not just any calculator—a talking calculator. As a number is punched in the calculator it will repeat it, then it will tell the answer to you. These calculators are available at stores in larger cities across the nation for approximately \$395.

Looking for a gift for the friend who is a loafer, how about a Sneaker, not the Standard every-day sneaker. This one sells for \$400 and is a bed. Available in stores across the nation.

Do you know someone who has said "I'd give a thousand dollars to be a millionaire today"? You can make their dream come true but not for \$1000; for a mere \$50 you can give that person one million shredded dollars. Available across the nation. Smaller amounts of these out-dated, shredded bills can also be purchased.

FOOD IS ALWAYS a greatly appreciated gift and the Pavilions south of Joplin on Rangeline can supply you with a very wide variety of cheeses and meats to match any budget.

What brand do you prefer: Rare, medium, well-done? With this gift, a cast iron barbecue branding iron, will keep steak traffic confusion to a minimum at your next cookout. The branding iron is 15" long with 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" letters, \$2.95 each.

"On the rocks." A multi-colored collection of loose mountain stream rocks are securely encased in a waterproof compartment of a 12-ounce glass. Base also acts as a built-in coaster. Rattling rocks gains attention and refills. Set of four glasses sell for \$12.50.

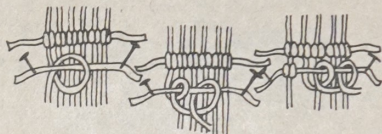
Arts and crafts have many values, too

By STEVEN LONG

Arts and crafts have values ranging from therapeutic to just fun, but mostly they are done with the sale value in mind.

Elizabeth Hamm, an art major here, says she has taken almost every art course offered at Southern, and has plans for opening her own art shop someday. "I like making jewelry," Hamm says, "because you can buy the silver for \$8 and then sell a ring for about \$50. And also with printmaking, you can buy the plate for about \$7; it only costs about \$1.50 to run off a print, and then you can sell it for \$50 too." "In printmaking," she explains, "you buy a zinc plate and etch a picture on it. Then you put the paint on it, and you run off the prints."

Ceramics is a costlier area in which to work, warns Hamm. "With ceramics you have to invest too much (money) before you can get anything out of it. You have to buy the clay, and then you



have to have the kiln and to make back your investment, you have to sell hundreds of pots."

There are different ways of making ceramic pottery. One way is to take the clay and form it into a pot either by using coils or slabs. Another way is to throw the clay on the potter's wheel, which is constantly spinning around, and by applying force to the right places a pot can be formed. "I would rather make things by hand in ceramics because you can be more creative that way," Hamm said. "Besides I'm not strong enough to throw the clay on the wheel," she added, making a lunge as though throwing clay on the wheel and groaning to emphasize the force required in throwing a pot.

Another popular handicraft today is macrame, Hamm said. Macrame is the tying of knots in a group of strings or ropes, into a certain pattern in order to create something such as a hanger for a potted plant or a belt. Hamm then said that, "in Colorado" made these macrame hangers for some (stereo) speakers of these friends of mine."

In addition, crafts are not only useful and marketable, they are therapeutic as well. At Freeman Hospital they hold classes in basketweaving as part of the therapy for patients with Parkinson's Disease. It helps improve their dexterity and releases tension, said a hospital spokesman.

Besides the salability and therapeutic value of crafts, they are fun. As one student said, "I was never very artistic, but in ceramics class it was always fun just to build things out of clay."

Quilting can be fun and exciting if you like to sew

By BEVERLY WALDBUESSER

Quilting can be very fun and exciting if you like to sew. It is an age-old craft that can be defined as the decorative stitching together of two layers of fabric with a soft thick padding.

Two basic techniques of the quilting process are flat quilting and trapunto quilting. Flat quilting consists of a top and a lining. Padded (wadded) quilting is the American term for common quilting and it is known as wadded quilting in England. Another technique is trapunto. Trapunto is a design that is stitched by hand or machine through two layers of fabric and then stuffing is inserted in areas defined by the stitching through the opening in the backing.

BASIC SEWING TOOLS NEEDED are needles, pins, scissors, thread, thimble, pencils, markers, chalk, paper, cardboard, sandpaper, acetate, measuring tools and a sewing machine. Materials consist of fillers and stuffing along with the fabric and special consideration should be given to the design. Quilting patterns that are simplest are those done by eye and are not marked on the fabric. In patchwork, follow the geometrical design and in applique quilting, stitch around its shape.

In marking, dressmakers carbon, tracing paper, pierced paper, templates, and masking tape is used.

In preparing the backing (bottommost layer of the quilt) leave it a few inches larger all around than the filler. With wrong side up, place filler on top, leaving two inches of lining around edge. Next, place quilt top right side up on top of filler and smooth out. Frames are used to hold fabric in place while sewing the quilt.

Quilting stitches are short, even running lines. Beginning in the center of the piece is preferred so as to be sure of smoothness.

THERE ARE SEVERAL METHODS of finishing: backing as a border (turning over the hem), reversible edge (top fabric and backing sewn together), binding, trimmings, or triangles.

Patchwork is a form of quilting that is the use of applying two pieces of fabric together and the joining of small pieces of material. It is referred to as "pieced work" and was known in Egypt 1,000 years before the birth of Christ. In 1708, the earliest known pieced quilt was in England.

Materials best suited are fabrics of medium weight. They should be firmly woven and non-raveling. Other suitable fabrics are velvet, velveteen, corduroy, silk, satin, taffeta, wool, and double knits.

Simplest blocks are the "one-patch" with one shape. Four-patch blocks are divided into four sections—two across and two down. This was the first true block.

Debaters to compete

On Jan. 20-22, the Missouri Southern debate squad will participate in The Gorilla Tournament at University of Kansas at Pittsburg. Dr. D. M. Rhodes, director of Forensics called this tournament "one of the strongest tournaments in the U.S." This will be the sixth year that a debate squad from Missouri Southern has participated in the eight rounds of junior debate.

Leaving on Jan. 20, the first school day of the spring semester, a full squad will leave with two faculty advisors at noon to participate in four rounds of debate eliminations. They will go back on Friday for the other four rounds of debate and octa-finals through finals will be held on Saturday.

Dr. Rhodes commented "This will be the stiffest competition that the young Missouri Southern forensics squad has faced this scholastic year. They have worked hard and I expect them to do well even when meeting some of the largest Universities on the speech circuit."



Hanukkah, 'festival of lights,' nears

By LESLIE NORMAN
Chart Staff Reporter

Hanukkah, the only important Jewish festival not mentioned in the Bible, is celebrated for eight days, beginning on the first month of Kislev. Sometimes called the Feast of Lights, Hanukkah commemorates the rededication of the defiled Temple in Jerusalem in 165 B.C. The Syrian ruler Antiochus Epiphanes, in 168 B.C., tried to make Jews quit worshipping the One God. He desecrated the temple and set up idols for the people to worship. He issued a decree prohibiting, on pain of death, any expression of Jewish distinctiveness. Judah the Mac-

cabee organized a small group of patriots and, three years later, stormed the temple hill, cleansed the sanctuary, and re-established the traditional order of services. The Maccabees celebrated their triumph with an eight day festival.

The only religious ceremony observed at Hanukkah is the lighting of candles each evening at sundown. The usual practice is to start with one light and to increase the number by one on each successive evening. Since the lights are not mentioned in the Book of Maccabees, modern scholars think that they originally had nothing to do with the festival. Like the candles of Christmas, scholars believe they are an adaptation of the pagan custom of lighting candles or kindling fires at the winter solstice. Some believe that, back of Hanukkah, there is a pagan festival commemorating the autumn equinox or the winter solstice.

HOW HAS THE OBSERVANCE of Hanukkah changed in recent years? Former Southern student Harry Baum said, "I think it's becoming more like Christmas. Some Jewish people decorate their houses and have Christmas trees. I used to believe in Santa Claus when I was little, just like all the other kids."

Joplin attorney James Fleischaker commented, "Hanukkah is actually a minor Jewish holiday. Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah are more important. But Hanukkah has been emphasized, especially in recent years. I think this is because Jewish families felt a need to make it more attractive to children, give them a Christmas of their own. It has become customary to give presents on each night of Hanukkah. Usually, adults just exchange once, but children will get something small every night and a big gift one night. Some families have Christmas trees and emphasize Santa Claus to children. It's just a matter of individual taste and really doesn't have anything to do with religious belief. However, there has been considerable opposition to secular practices, especially among some rabbis and more Orthodox Jews."

During the holiday, a special Hanukkah service is included in the regular weekend service. Fleischaker said that there is usually a party for children on the regular religious school day.



GAIL STEWART

Highlight of missionary work was 'being there,' says Stewart

By KATHY SENEKER
Chart Staff Reporter

Gail Stewart, a senior speech and drama major at Southern, spent two summers in missionary work and hopes to be accepted into a two-year program after she graduates. Her experiences with the missions range from teaching Sunday School classes to writing and presenting a musical drama and allowed her to work with several different types and cultures of people.

Last summer's missionary began with orientation at Mount Rushmore. Stewart stated that 45 college students, from 20 different states participated in the Student Summer Missionary. With 15-20 instructors, the group trained in vacation and backyard Bible school, campfires, and youth and children work.

After orientation, Stewart worked with a traveling team of four called the "Devil Stompers." Moving every one or two weeks, the group traveled all over North Dakota and through South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Canada.

"We worked with an area church, and through the churches we did backyard Bible clubs and vacation Bible schools. We set up children and youth programs," she said.

THEY GAVE PROGRAMS including musical drama shows, sang songs, read scriptures and told stories for churches, nursing homes and schools for the mentally retarded.

"We worked with Mexican migrants from Texas, Ecuador and South America," she said. "They were such a different culture and so different from what I was used to ... When I was working

with the migrant people, I never knew that I could love people so much in my life."

"One thing that really impressed us," she said, "was that we lived with the people. Part of the time I stayed with the migrant council."

Stewart told of having to fix tacos for two Mexican men. "I was so nervous," she said.

"After tasting it, one said, 'You cook pretty good for a gringo.' It was the best compliment I ever received."

Gail also spent some time working on an Indian reservation and on an air force base. She spent a week as a counselor at a church camp.

FOR THE SUMMER'S finale the group wrote and performed their own play entitled "John 3:16."

Although she got paid minimal for her work, Stewart commented that spiritually she was over-compensated. The highlight of the summer, she said, was "being there."

The summer missionary was sponsored by the Southern Baptist church, an evangelical church. Through its missionary programs it tries to give college students a chance to share their faith without being called in to full-time missions.

Stewart hopes to be accepted in the two-year mission program and after that to go to seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, where she plans to study youth and children work and perhaps religious drama.

"If Santa works four or six hours and has someone then to relieve him, you are more likely to have an eager attitude, and the kids are more happy."

THE DESIRES OF CHILDREN have not changed much over the years; girls often want dolls and accessories, and a new item called the "Holly Hobbie Oven," and many boys still long for model trains.

There are, however, a few unusual requests. One girl asked for a new swimming pool (although Santa said that most requests are not that expensive). An older girl asked for "a million dollars in small bills." And one thoughtful young girl accompanied by her older sister asked about the reindeer and how Santa makes the toys, and requested a doll, a toy oven and a few accessories, then casually advised Santa that her sister "wanted a man."

Merry Christmas, ya'll.

... but myth is an old one

By MAX MCCOY

Santa Claus (formerly St. Nicholas or Sant Klaas) was the patron saint of virgins, children and scholars and St. Nicholas' Day, the sixth of December, was a children's festival. Then, like today, he (or a reasonable facsimile) went to each house to ask if the children had been good. If so, they were rewarded with a present. If not, their parents made an excuse for them and they got a present anyway.

First of the Christmas decorations, the yule log was a chosen tree bole, trimmed and placed in the woods to dry. The log was later lit by a brand saved from the embers of the last year's log. The saved embers were used as a charm throughout the year to keep the house and its occupants safe from fire.

Other decorations included mistletoe, holly, hollyberries and ivy. The use of ivy and mistletoe were banned in church decorations because of their connotations of Dionysian revels and kissing.

In late Celtic times, white-robed Druid holymen would search the forests for mistletoe growing upon an oak tree. Rarely is mistletoe found upon oak, because of the acidity of the tree. Cut from an oak, it symbolized strength, endurance and rigidity. It

represented the white beads of semen from the Druid god Cerunnos.

On the Christmas Eves of the nineteenth century, mummer's plays were performed by bands of "guisers," youths in costume. The plays were fashioned about some of the most popular folk heroes — St. George, the Dragon, Maid Marian and Blackamoor. Celtic traditions die hard.

In the poverty ridden sections of Dickens' London, Christmas games became drunken parodies of children's games. There was no style or finesse involved, only harsh and direct sexual experiences. To "bite an inch from a red hot poker" was a popular one.

On the last day of the year, known as "Hogmany," the children of the poor would dress in sheets and beg door to door in the wealthier sections of town for "oaten-bread" cakes. Wives would be busy for several days beforehand baking enough cakes to go around.

The first day of the new year was also a time for gift giving, representing the hope for an abundant year. Young men displayed their affection for a favorite girl by bringing her gifts of pines, needles and gloves on the first of January.

Stand on own feet: Sanders

By COL. HARLAND SANDERS

(Now 82 years old, and still an increasingly familiar figure all over the United States, Colonel Harland Sanders is the famous creator of "finger-lickin'-good" Kentucky Fried Chicken. An avid philanthropist for many years, he has repeatedly donated large sums of money to charity, colleges, children's hospitals, orphanages, and youth organizations. Just recently, the Colonel has been honored by both the Salvation Army and the National Council of Christians and Jews for his efforts in the field of human relations.)

Everyone of you is looking forward to standing on his own feet and making his own way in the world. But before you can stand on your own feet, you must have something more in your head than the desire to stand up. You need to know enough to keep your balance. That is why young people go to school and university and go to church. In this changing world, it is not enough to have in your head nothing more than there was yesterday.

WHAT HAVE YOU THAT is particular to yourself; a point of distinction, something in which you are proficient? That is the feature to display and develop. The thing to do is find your best quality and bring it to maturity. Thomas Fuller said this in a book he published in 1640s. "Good is not good when proceeding from them from whom far better is expected."

To choose, or select, or decide a man needs standards by which to judge. He may be ignorant about how to do a thing, but that will be cured by learning and by trying to acquire the skills needed for his particular job.

One who is striving to be great in whatever line of endeavor he has chosen will find satisfaction in doing so with his own natural qualities and vitality rather than in dependence on other people. By combining industry, enthusiasm, knowledge and ability, a man will become outstanding.

The firmness with which you stand and the success that attends your effort depends upon the intensity of your purpose and your perseverance.

It has been said that 90 per cent of the world's failures are quitters.

A MAN HAS TO BELIEVE in himself. Standing on your own feet means having confidence in your ability to do some task, the outcome of which is desirable but not certain. Self confidence may be

promoted by finding or creating an interest in something about it. This is the opposite of the wishy-washy habit of copying the actions and mannerisms of other people.

To stand on your own feet does not mean being indifferent or neutral. A vigorous constructive attitude is needed. No bright idea and no great achievement will be brought forth by a negative fault-finding mind. Nothing worthwhile is gained without effort. One needs to have a vital spirit behind one's work.

Men in both public and private enterprise may be moved to make money, gain fame, or wield power, but there is a fourth aspiration more rewarding than any of these: "The desire to do a good job, to make some contribution to the advancement of their industry or profession. To make mistakes is far more honorable than to escape making them through never moving."

A wise man regards his present situation as only a sketch of a picture he must finish. If he does not try to do a little more or a little better than he can do easily, he will never learn the best that he is capable of doing.

YOU WOULD BE A WISE man to not allow yourself to become elated by the things you come to possess. When a man becomes eminent, he should carry his honors with gentleness and the absence of arrogance. Guard against allowing success to go to your head. The tightness of your halo may cause headaches.

It is comparatively easy to prosper by trickery, the violation of confidence, oppression of the weak, sharp practices, cutting corners — all of these methods that we are so prone to palliate and condone as business shrewdness. It is difficult to prosper by keeping promises, the deliverance of value in goods, in services and in deeds — and in meeting of so-called shrewdness with sound merit and good ethics.

The easy way is efficacious and speedy — the hard way arduous and long. But as the clock ticks, the easy way becomes harder and the hard way becomes easier. And as the calendar records the years, it becomes increasingly evident that the easy way rests hazardously upon shifting sands, whereas the hard way builds solidly a foundation of confidence that cannot be swept away.

Cats once thought witches

By RUTH BUSH
Chart Staff Writer

(This is the second of four articles.)

If you saw a cat on Halloween, you may really have seen a witch. At least if you had lived as recently as a hundred years ago, you might have thought you were seeing a witch, for as late as 1900 in Europe cats were being accused of being witches in disguise.

The Rev. Wentworth Webster writing of Basque folklore and beliefs in 1877 tells that "witches still appear in the shape of cats but generally black ones. About two years ago, a man who at midnight chopped off the ear of a black cat that was bewitching his cattle, and lo! in the morning it was a woman's ear with an ear ring still in it."

The ancient Egyptians also believed that cats were witches, or at least people with magical powers. They recognized the complex personality of the cat and respected his many attributes — good and bad.

The goddess, Bast was represented as a cat, bringer of good fortune, goddess of light and sunshine. On the other hand her spouse, Sekmet, was also a cat, an evil spirit who traversed the night unseen. An old Egyptian text says of the cat, "Kindly is she as Bast; terrible is she as Sekmet."

THE CAT WAS A PAMPERED member of the Egyptian household. He was fed the choicest of tidbits and was given a silken cushion to lie upon. When a cat died he was annointed with rare spices, wrapped in bejeweled swaddling cloth and entombed in the burial places of the great.

It was considered murder to kill a cat. Once when Rome had conquered Egypt, a Roman soldier accidentally caused the death of one of the Egyptian cats. H. C. Brooke tells about it in his "Lines to an Abyssinian Cat."

"The Roman slew a cat! Athrist for blood —
"Forgotten dread of Rome — the swarthy mob
"Poured, howling vengeance, from each alley-way —
"And the proud Roman knew the taste of death —
"For he had slain a Cat!"

The cat was one of the last domestic animals to be tamed by man. There are no pictures of any prehistoric cat among the petroglyphs of the early cave men. Perhaps a pair of felines went by two into Noah's Ark, but no where in the Bible is the cat mentioned. Only in early Egypt does the cat emerge from pre-historic history. Where he came from is a mystery to anthropologists. He bears no relationship to any of the wild cats that lived at that time in Europe or Africa.

FREYE, THE SCANDINAVIAN Goddess of love seems to have been a lover of cats. She is always pictured with several cats or kittens playing around her feet. Her chariot was drawn by two huge gray cats. She is said to have looked fondly on those farmers who left pans of milk in their cornfield to feed her pets. She herself had a feline personality. She was a living pleasure seeking creature who enjoyed ease and comfort. But when aroused to anger, she would don her armour and fight with the best.

The cat was a rare domestic animal in Europe until the middle ages. Crusaders returning from the middle east brought them back as the spoils of war. When their hunting ability was discovered, cats became very valuable. Only the cat could kill the black rat that was also arriving in Europe on every ship of the burgeoning crusaders.

So useful was the cat that soon every castle and cottage had a family of working cats and kittens that was expected to earn it's

living by ridding the premises of rats and mice.

It was probably during this time that the cat gained reputation for supernatural powers and clairvoyance.

Have you ever seen a tabby, sleeping peacefully in its favorite chair, suddenly awake, peer into the dark corner of a room and then run terrified from the room; or a young cat, playing in the dusk, stop suddenly, arch his back and spit at some unseen presence. What had the cat seen, that we did not? Why a ghost, of course. She must be a witch!

(To be continued.)

Three-week emotional trauma created by discovery that there is no Santa Claus--except at Mall

By STEVE HOLMES
Chart Staff Writer

At sometime in the lives of most people, it is learned that there is no Santa Claus. We are told that he is just a myth. It is a often painful but certainly necessary chapter in the process of growing up.

When I was told late last month that there was no rotund, jolly fellow living at the top of the earth, making presents to give to good boys and girls, and riding in an ornate sleigh pulled by flying reindeer, it came as something of a surprise. But I have conquered the ensuing three-week emotional trauma and have started a hunt for Mr. Kringle.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE who have dressed as Santa Claus, such as street-corner fund raisers and the Santas that one can see at department stores. I found one of these at Northpark Mall. The one that I talked to (now, don't get the wrong idea, folks) is a 25-year-old rookie Santa and Joplin fireman by the name of Bob Wynne.

Bob has been "Santa" since the day after Thanksgiving, working only occasionally because of his job with the fire department. Since that time, Bob ("Santa") guesses that he sees "between 150 and three or four hundred" kids on an average day, basing this estimate on the fact that one out of every four or five has his picture taken with the man. On one day, however, Bob guessed that he met approximately 600 kids.

Most of Santa's visitors are of ages between three months and eight years. Mr. Claus noted that not too many kids beyond the age of eight come to talk with him, but there are some. Those between the ages of one and four don't know what to expect, and those less than one year old "just sit and look at my beard with amazement," Santa added that most of the kids believe in him.

SOME KIDS ARE NERVOUS while waiting to see the man from the north pole, and some cry. The nervous ones enjoy watching others go up to see him while they build up their courage; others are impatient to get up there and rattle off their list of desires. "Occasionally, an older sister or brother will go up so that the child won't be frightened, and you can see by their faces that they don't believe."

When a child arrives to see him, Bob ("Santa") tells him to "Come here and see ol' Santa", and asks the name of the child. Of course, he inquires as to whether or not he's been good or bad (I thought he knew these things already), and says that, if the

child is good, "Santa and Rudolph will come around to see you on Christmas." The child usually smiles when he hears the name of Rudolph. Just like the Post Office, Santa never promises delivery by December 25; Bob mentioned, "It is understood before starting the job that Santa does not try to sell merchandise."

IF THE CHILD SEEMS FRIGHTENED OF SANTA, he is given a Santa Claus ring, a pass to play pinball, a small sucker, or a coloring book (they were out of coloring books on the day I was there) to calm him, but the kid usually becomes more at ease after talking.

Santas can occasionally become irritated if on duty for too long a time. To prevent a crabby Santa, most stores allow Santa to take breaks, and many stores have more than one Santa working at the same time (these extra fellows are explained as being "Santa's helpers"). Northpark has two Santas, though they aren't working at the same time. According to Bob Wynne,

... but myth is an old one

In our opinion...

Monster? or valid instrument? Just what is this S.I.R.?

Is the Student Instructional Report, as a method of teacher evaluation, a burgeoning monster that is used by vengeful or ignorant students as a method of "getting back" at innocent faculty members or is it an honest, valid method for determining a teacher's worth?

A good question and one that many students and many more teachers have been asking since the SIR reports were distributed a few weeks ago. The answer, it seems, would have to be that, yes, the SIRs are a valid method of determining teacher worth but that occasionally they may be abused by a small percentage of the student body.

The reports are currently the only method teachers have of knowing how effective their techniques are and if they have been successful in reaching the students or only in confusing them

even more. It is not odd that teachers with motivation, drive and an honest desire to increase the intellectual scope of their students are generally in favor of the concept of Student Instructional Reports and the ramifications the results can have on pay scales and contracts. Most of those who are more critical of the reports are those who have the most to fear.

Some students have, without a doubt, abused the SIRs but, by and large, we have to think that such individuals are in a tiny minority and that the bulk of the students are as fair and honest as their teachers. We do think, however, that some space should be included on the SIR reports for a student to make some additional comments about the teacher's work. Many teachers voluntarily allow time for this around the end of each semester.

The Student Instructional Report may have some faults but, for the most part, it is one of the more valuable innovations to come to this campus in many years. It benefits both teachers and students and aids in what should be a "continual learning process" for all of those involved in education.

Society's crime?

The case of Gary Gilmore, the convicted Utah murderer, has cast a sudden spotlight of publicity on the issue of capital punishment, one that has remained more or less dormant in America since the gas chambers, electric chairs, etc. fell into disuse during the 1960's. Gilmore has asked the Supreme Court to order his sentence carried out and that he die before a firing squad. His motives are as of yet ambivalent to both the courts and the public; is he authentic or simply stalling for time by seeking national publicity? If the latter is the case, Gilmore certainly obtained publicity a few weeks ago when his picture was on the cover of Newsweek magazine.

However contrived it may be, the Gilmore case could prove to be an American legal landmark if it decides, once and for all, the legality of taking a life in exchange for a life. In the wake of new thinking in the past decade on a vast array of social issues, the we are now being forced to review and establish a single standard for punishment of capital offenses. The decision on whether the death chamber is punishment or a cruel and unusual nature (and thereby illegal under the constitution) is another one of the moral issues modern man will face in the 1970's, 80's and on.

Unfortunately for Gilmore (or fortunately, depending on his motives) the mood of the nation seems to be taking a more conservative lean on capital punishment and the possibility still exists that his wish may be granted. His execution, however, still appears doubtful.

Capital punishment is an archaic institution and the time has come to put it to an end in the United States. It would be tantamount to travesty to continue to allow legalized murder by the criminal justice system. Surely a nation with the technical knowledge to send men to the moon and back again can surely develop a sociological knowledge great enough to find an alternate punishment to the death penalty. Arguments may reign for some time since many see life imprisonment as an even more vicious and inhumane. But the only other alternative, freeing the murderer after a few years to kill again, is an even greater crime—a crime on all of society.

...and on gifts

By DICK COLE

Ho! Ho! Merry Christmas! Cheerful Gifting Everyone!

'Tis the season for gifting, and in some cases of getting even.

Here are some ideas, and gift suggestions that might be helpful. Gifts that are bound to get a reaction; possibly a punch in the mouth!

For the guy or gal who wants a fire-engine; how about a fire-truck and a burning building.

There's nothing like a short sleeve shirt and a pair of cuff links; or a Smoking Jacket and a Bucket of Water. If neither of those will do, then, perhaps this would make someone on your "list" happy; a three-day vacation to Las Vegas, and a pair of loaded dice.

Here's an unusual gift for the weirdo on your list; a genuine, chrome-plated-electric-prune-picker!

A very useful gift (for anyone); a quart jug of Pepto Bismol.

Now, good giver, if I had the cash, my special gift list would look like this: For that good ol' boy, Jimmie Carter, I'd get a years supply of dental floss, a silver-plated-peanut-tooth picker, and a four-year supply of EXLAX.

For the humorous Earl Butz; a Dale Carnegie Course, and a warm place to study.

For Mr. Hugh "the ladies-man" Hefner; a cold shower, in order Alaska!

For Wonder Woman; a tetanus shot, just in case she accidentally sits down on her brass knuckles.

the chart

Missouri Southern
State College

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The campus speaks—and others, too

Chris Miller still dominates expressions

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an excerpt from a letter received last month from Chris Miller to Liz DeMerice, managing editor.)

"I thought the coverage of my appearance at Missouri Southern to, bon the whole, well-presented and fair. You did leave out one thing though—that a goodly number of the audience, perhaps a majority, were ENJOYING the show. That is, they were laughing loudly and often, which is the whole point of what I do. You see, I don't think of myself as a free speech crusader, or even as a bringer of any kind of message, but as an entertainer. And, judging from the audience reaction, I succeeded as an entertainer that day in Joplin. To have left out this point, I think, is to have missed a vital part of what went down.

"Also, you might be interested in a follow-up to the story. It seems that shortly after the day of my performance, there was a regional NEC conference, during which your censor, Dr. Dolence, had a few words with one or more administrators from a Texas college at which I was soon to appear, resulting in my sudden cancellation there, and a personal loss to me of about \$700. The head of student lecture programming quit in protest, I am told, and the students, in a show of angry feelings, went around campus and placed a piece of black tape over the mouth of my image on my Story Hour posters, accompanied by the large words "CENSORED BY THE ADMINISTRATION." It would seem that Dr. Dolence was not merely "irate," but also "vengeful." He has interfered not only with my right of free speech, but with my right to make a living, and it is hard to know which I resent more."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was written for The Joplin Globe by Michael Stair, a member of the Globe's staff. It was meant for publication in the column called "Pulse Beat," but was rejected by the editors of the Globe. It is printed here by permission of the author.)

Gee, have you ever noticed how fortunate some of us are?

For example, just think about little children and drunks. They have a saint who watches over and protects them.

And, what about those Missouri Southern State College students? Boy, those poor creatures have all the luck.

Why, just recently several hundred of them, without the aid of legal counsel or missionary, flocked to what they thought was to be a sexual humor program.

The program, sponsored by the Student Union Board, was presented by Chris Miller, an insidious rascal who purportedly is a former editor of National Lampoon magazine and contributor to Oui and Playboy magazines.

WELL, DESPITE THE MANNER in which Miller's brand of humor was billed—profane, brash, irreverent and exciting—and to the surprise of all but one or two in the audience, this base and baneful character began his presentation by spewing forth, of all things, sexual humor.

While a few of the students who were not shackled to their seats simply walked out after a matter of minutes, most of the poor, blind devils were left to despair—a captive audience.

However, as luck would have it, help was at hand. After only about 30 minutes, a guardian angel in the form of Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student services, came forth and stopped the program, rescuing the students from an imminent pernicious doom. Dolence said he aborted the program because he thought its subject to be in "poor taste."

One of my newspaper confederates wrote that Dolence's action was courageous, and later it was lauded as being wise in an editorial.

HOKUM! BUNKUM! BALDERDASH! The dean's action, in my opinion, was untenable and anything but courageous. It was cowardly and constituted an encroachment upon the rights of both the students and speaker.

In fairness, it must be noted that Miller did conclude his program for a crowd outside on the campus oval apparently without further interference from either Dolence or any other college administrator.

However, the damage already had been done—the "chilling embrace" imposed.

The most egregious aspect of the situation is that

it appears that Dolence, fearful of being criticized by his superiors, took it upon his "tastes" of those of the college administration.

I assert that with few exceptions, persons of college age possess the capacity and the inalienable right to rank matters of taste without assistance from others. Any position to the contrary would preclude thought itself.

WHILE I AM NOT ATTEMPTING here to defend or condemn Miller's material, I do hold dear his right to communicate his ideas.

John Stuart Mill once wrote: "The only purpose for which power can rightfully be exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not sufficient warrant. He cannot rightfully be compelled... because it will be better for him... because it will make him happier (or) because to do so would be wise or even right."

He also contended, "If all mankind minus one were of one opinion and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind."

"But the peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error."

THE MORAL HERE is that the freedoms supposedly guaranteed by the First Amendment, that precious one which permeates and sustains every other freedom we possess, is being incessantly eroded. It is an endangered as the bald eagle and that which frightens me most is the ironic quarters from which some of the attacks come, that is, the press and the college. These two institutions should be the impervious bastion of the First, their very foundations resting directly upon the freedoms unequivocally set out in it.

It is to survive, as one university professor has noted, these two institutions must exercise it rather than merely paying it lip service.

After all, Article 125, Constitution of the USSR, states: "The Citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic are guaranteed by law (a) freedom of speech; (b) freedom of the press..."

Profile of a loser—an alcoholic

By JIM ELLISON

He shuffles through each day, begging for money. It's painful for him to walk because of his stiff joints, and often, he suffers total blackouts. He can't even remember to do simple things like relieving himself in privacy. His bloodshot eyes water constantly from the exposure from too much dirt and grime, and his beet-red face resembles the skin of a dog with the mange.

The craving for a drink consumes his every thought. On his daily rounds, he begs for pennies, and when he has enough for a bottle of cheap red wine, he will retire to the dark recess in an alley, gulp down his courage, lie down in filth, and sleep for a while, unless the snakes, rats, and bugs that sometimes haunt him return.

It doesn't happen all at once—the craving, the crawling of the skin, the lying and cheating, the withdrawal from society. It's a long and tortuous road down to the gutter, leaving a trail of broken dreams, bitter memories, and shattered lives.

THE HEAVY DRINKER has numerous opportunities to get off the road down, and fortunately, many do. However, most miss the detours leading back to a sane world. These are usually the ones who have a psychological need to numb their brains and destroy their reasoning.

Once on the bottom, very few return from their hell. To the cop on the beat, he becomes a nuisance. To the average citizen, he becomes an eyesore and burden. To himself, he is afraid of living, but even more scared he will die alone.

Psychologists have pointed out that alcoholics have some form of neurotic character disturbance that develops early in life, even perhaps during infancy. Some even believe that alcoholics possess a narcissistic attitude, and they can find no satisfac-

(Editor's note: The following is a letter that was sent by Jeff Speakman, a student, to Dr. Glenn Dolence, the Dean of Student Personnel Services. Speakman brought a copy to The Chart and the letter is featured this issue as our "Campus Speaks" feature.)

Dear Dr. Dolence,

This is an official student protest against your actions on November 3 in the College Union Ballroom. Although I can represent only myself, I am sure a large number of the students concerned agree with my feelings. I felt that Chris Miller's presentation was very good and I enjoyed it immensely within the text it was given. I feel you had no right to interrupt and furthermore you displayed a lack of good judgement for all concerned. Because some students were dismissed from classes to see his presentation, they had to stay there under those circumstances. However, they should have taken the opportunity to leave if they were offended. I was very proud of the students that followed Chris outside and gave him the respect and support he deserved.

Respectfully,
Jeff Speakman

By SHANNON JONES

In reference to the Chris Miller lecture "story hour" and various articles in the Friday, November 19 issue of The Chart we, as concerned students who feel that our intellect has been unjustly insulted, would like to at this time ask for a written apology from the "administration" and an invitation reissued to Chris Miller to reappear at Missouri Southern State College in the spring of 1977.

The college speaker policy taken from MSSC student handbook says, "freedom to learn, freedom to discuss, freedom to expose ideas to the critical analysis appropriate to the College setting. The college stipulates that we will have the right to exposure yet they hypocritically terminated the Chris Miller lecture we felt. We ask at this time that the "administration" clarify their right to define "filth".

In conclusion we would most respectfully like to inquire what is considered intellectual in reference to the Bud Wilkinson 45 minute pep talk on athletic attitudes? Did the "administration" consider this a particularly stimulating or intellectual presentation?

We most sincerely thank the administration for their cooperation and their future protection of our rights to exposure, freedom of speech and freedom to listen.

tion in social relationships. To compensate for his mental disturbances, he crawls deeper and deeper into a bottle with every drink he takes until, finally, he will awake one day only to discover he is an alien in the society that bred him. He has been disowned and his home is broken. He is nothing more than a shuffling bum in search of a demonic liquid that will bind him further into servitude.

Alcoholism is a sickness, like cancer or any other disease that plagues mankind, and it has to be treated like an illness. All too often, we fail to recognize this, and in most cases, we lack the patience required to help alcoholics overcome their embarrassing illness. What should be a national concern on a society-induced problem is swept under the rugs or hidden in closets, least someone discover our terrible truths.

MEDICAL SCIENCE can do just so much. The real key to the curing of an alcoholic, or giving him the courage to abstain, lies in the alcoholics themselves. Until they are ready to admit they are alcoholics, no amount of modern science can cure them. They must stand up and say, "I am an alcoholic." Once they are willing to admit their problem, then an only then can a cure be applied.

No respecter of class or status, the skidrows of this country, and indeed the world, are teeming with broken down bums from every walk of life, all caught up in a quagmire of degrading filth, coughing their guts up, and begging for that next drink that will tranquilize their consciences. They go through each day like robots, unable to distinguish between reality or fantasy. And what they fear most of all eventually occurs—they die alone, unwanted in an unmarked grave, while an unconcerned society marches on.

Body language.

By SUSAN PETERS

Consciously or unconsciously we are communicating our thoughts, feelings, and attitudes through individual body language. Body language consists of gestures, postures, facial expressions, and the distance we maintain in a group. It is used to describe body language is kinesics. The word "kinesics" comes from the Greek word "kine" which means to move. Kinesics is the study of body language with an emphasis of the physical behavioral patterns of nonverbal communication. It may seem surprising, but nonverbal messages are more powerful in communication than verbal messages; however, they are much more difficult to interpret as well. Body language is an understanding of the principles of kinesics can help us to become the persons we want to be in the eyes of others. But also important is the fact that body language can offer valuable information into the feelings of others. If we detect that someone is nervous, for example, we then immediately seek to put that person at ease.

We communicate through kinesics

But what about specific expressions? Evidence now suggest that the eyebrow "flash", rapid raising and lowering of the brows, may be a universal greeting. The head and face may also be used as a pointer. In some cultures one is impolite to point. Rather pointing is done with the lips, head, and direction of gaze. It may be important to mention smiles at this point. A smile is a mild curve of the lips with the teeth unexposed, and is usually made when we are not actively involved in the social interchange. It may be seen when we are feeling thoughtful, introspective, or happy. This smile is often a noncommittal smiling to ourselves. The upper smile reveals the upper teeth and is usually accompanied by eye-to-eye contact with others. We use it often in greeting others, especially friends and relatives. The broad smile is usually seen during play and joyful laughter. Both upper and lower teeth are exposed, but eye contact is generally fleeting and sporadic.

SMILES ARE NOT ALWAYS related to happy experiences, but frequently are used as masks to avoid others and keep them at a distance. For example, the oblong smile, a forced or phony smile, might be on the face of someone who has just heard an off-color joke and is trying to be polite or socially predictable. Many people who feel angry or annoyed mask their feelings behind a smile indicating that they don't want to hurt others or intrude upon them. Smiles may be phony and forced; take for example, a person who hides behind a variety of nonexpressive gestures and fake smiles merely to impress others. This behavior is easily detected if other nonverbal cues are observed. Remember that facial expressions must be viewed in context. A frown may be a sign of annoyance at home, or a sign of deep concentration in the classroom, or puzzlement in another situation. We need to know what is going on inside the person, because looking at the face alone is insufficient. We must guard against hasty conclusions.

Eye contact is important in a discussion of body language and facial expressions. The eye is poetically referred to as the "window of the soul". As a chief sensory receptor, it can reveal much. On a physiological level, the eye dilates in darkness. The organ automatically opens or closes the lens to receive a certain amount of light. But psychological factors can also affect dilation. The presence of interesting material will cause the eye to dilate, even in normal light. Both extremely pleasant stimuli, such as beautiful women or handsome men, and very unpleasant stimuli, such as spiders or snakes, cause the eye to dilate. At a basic physiological level, the eyes dilate during problem solving.

Also, our eyes tend to move right or left in action. People can, in fact, be classified as "right-lookers" or "left-lookers". The average individual makes 75 per cent of his eye movements in one direction or the other. The directions are related to activities in the two cerebral hemispheres. Right-looking is related to left-hemisphere activity. The left hemisphere tends to be strong on verbal and digital processing, while the right hemisphere tends to excel in the nonverbal, in analogic and spatial problem solving. One may be able to sort the "verbals" from "nonverbals" by asking questions that the individual solves in his head and by reading the nonverbal cues the individual delivers while answering.

FROM BASIC PHYSIOLOGICAL FINDINGS, predictions have been made about eye behavior in social interaction. For example, gaze will increase toward individuals we like. And gaze will decrease toward those we dislike. Also, at an information processing level, the eyes will be averted to avoid feedback. When the person doesn't want more information, or wants to think, he may close his eyes prohibiting incoming stimuli. During social interaction, persons look at one another between 25 per cent and 75 per cent of the time. Eye contact will drop when touchy subjects are brought up. And people tend to have less eye contact when they are close to each other physically.

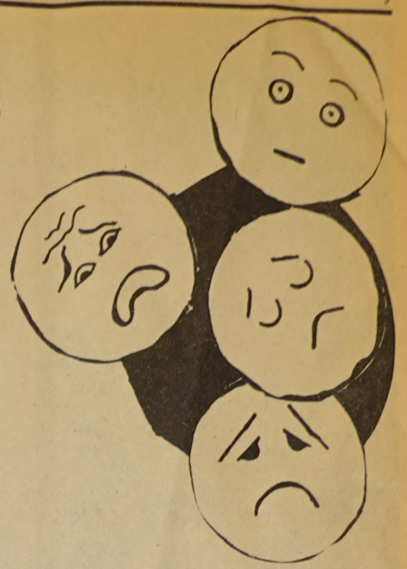
How can one determine the dominant person in a conversation? Surprisingly enough, the one who looks away of tenest is the dominant one. The person who does the most listening looks directly at the speaker. Research studies indicate that if one is listening to someone, and he looks away, it usually means he is still explaining himself. If he looks his glance at some point, it normally conveys a signal to interrupt him when he pauses. But if he pauses and does not look at the listener, it means he wants to continue to talk.

Body language may be classified by gestures. The hands are expressive instruments, and all actors are coached extensively in the use of gestures. Tightly clenched hands may reflect tension or anger. The pointing index finger is often used to reprimand, instruct, or put down an opponent. This gesture is frequently offensive in individual conversations, but acceptable in public speeches. In such situations, pointing the finger is forceful and harmless. Touching the nose or eye with the index finger may show doubt, and rubbing near the ear frequently indicates hesitation, but the whole of complex behaviors must be evaluated before we draw a conclusion about someone.

People use gestures to express intentions. Placing the hands on the hips is a frequent gesture seen in confident, goal-oriented persons who are competitive and ready to take on a job. In the seated position, this readiness to engage is shown by placing one hand on one knee and resting the other arm on the other knee with a forward-leaning, alert posture. Another common gesture which expresses confidence is placing the hands together so as to "steeple" the fingertips. This steepling gesture indicates that the person may be proud and sure of himself. Clergymen, teachers, and business executives often use this gesture. If this message agrees with other body language, be careful not to humiliate or embarrass that person. If one's teacher employs it, one should wait until the lecture is finished to raise questions.

PEOPLE OFTEN USE THEIR HANDS to interrupt others when they want to speak. This behavior may stem from the child's reaching out to get comfort from adults. The adult gesture is an upward movement of the hand. Interrupting gestures may range from a hand placed on the speaker's arm to a tug of the earlobe, or just a subtle upward hand movement of a few inches, with the hand falling back to the original position. Accurate assessment of these gestures can make us more aware as conversationalists, assure us more interaction, and keep us from boring our listeners.

Preening gestures are associated with actions designed to call attention to the body, and are aimed at the opposite sex. Such gestures may be called courting gestures. They serve to point out the desirable physical attributes of a person. Rearranging the clothes, smoothing the hair, crossing the legs, and glancing sensually are all signs of common courtship behavior. The fingering of the hair and sideways headshaking to show off long hair may also be attempts to signify beauty, desirability, and availability. These gestures are thought to be related to careful fur-rubbing gestures seen in monkeys and other primates.



However, availability can also be conveyed not only by gestures, but by flirting glances, blushing, body positioning, and demure, subtle actions with increased touching.

To indicate receptivity or responsiveness, expressive persons often show open hands with the palms facing up and toward the other person. Actors often use this gesture to indicate openness, and conversely, hands hidden behind the back or in pockets may indicate defensiveness, avoidance, or a closed mind. Many animals lie on their backs openly showing their throats to a dominant animal to show submission and openness. Furthermore, a person who loosens or unbuttons clothing may be trying to show a receptive attitude.

Hand gestures often illustrate and reinforce our speaking. For example, palm orientation may relate to a speaker's degree of certainty. Statements accompanied by a palm-up gesture are likely to be qualified as if the speaker were saying, "I think..." or "It seems to me..." Meanwhile, a palm-down gesture is the equivalent of saying "clearly" or "certainly". Furthermore, by using gestures, the speaker can add emphasis and clarify uncertainties that arise from ambiguous words. But probably most important, one can determine the speaker's attitude toward his relationship with the listeners through an awareness of gestures.

TOUCHING IS A COMMON NONVERBAL gesture designed to express friendship or affection, to calm, or to interrupt, depending upon the context. Touching may show possessiveness or reassurance and is universally prominent in love relationships. Many touchers are outwardly demonstrative and may show their feelings quickly, but may also withdraw quickly. That is probably due to the taboos placed on touching within the American society. Touching differs sharply between the sexes and also on the basis of who touches whom where. A study on touching within the family structure and between close friends was conducted by Sidney Jourard on College students in 1966. Both men and women reported a high degree of hand contact with parents and friends, but considerably less contact with other parts of the body. Among the pairs, male friends engage in lots of touching, particularly above the waist. The pair with the least contact is the father and daughter.

Our present-day greeting, the handshake, is an important gesture. It is related to touching, and it is indicative of a person's character and personality. All people seem to dislike a clammy handshake, while a firm, positive grip is thought to be characteristic of a genuine, sincere person. It may be difficult to reserve judgment and not jump to conclusions about handshaking. The wide range of individual differences and the large variation from culture to culture suggests caution. Some people consider handshaking to be in poor taste, while the French shake hands often, usually upon leaving and entering a room. Also, women do not shake hands in our American culture often. They may instead gently hold hands and exchange pleasant facial expressions. Furthermore, a common, "sincere" handshake is the politician's two-handed handshake. Needless to say, many people tend to view this action as designed merely to obtain votes. Dominance is often expressed by the handshake. If someone holds another's hand tightly, turning it so that his own hand is on top, the physical domination may signal an attempt to control. When the hand is offered with the palm up, this signifies cooperation and a willingness to be subordinate.

(Continued on page 16)



The first dimension of body language is liking-disliking. We approach those people we like and avoid those we dislike. For example, infants grasp at bright, colorful objects they desire, then shrink away from something frightening or distasteful to them. There are cues from which one can infer if someone likes him. That person will assume a forward lean in conversations. He will assume greater physical proximity. He will maintain more eye contact. His body will be in direct orientation with the other person. He assumes a relaxed, open-arm type of posture. There will be positive facial and verbal expressions. And, probably most significant, there will be increased touching.

The second dimension of body language is power. Power is associated with dominance and territorial gains. People of lower status tend to stand away from those in power. Power seems to be a corollary of fearlessness. Supervisory people frequently, and they are also given to wide, expansive gestures. People in power may seem to exhibit less eye contact, whereas people of lower status will maintain eye contact but back out of the supervisor's presence. Other cues of power are a tall stance, strutting stride, maintenance of a large territory, greater access to the territory of others, and postural relaxation. An awareness of these cues will enable one to know where he stands with those above him.

THE THIRD DIMENSION of body language is responsiveness. Responsiveness is the involvement and awareness of events around us. Our responsiveness is greatest to those we like or dislike, rather than those who blend in with the background and offer no stimulus. For example, you may be "touching a nerve" when a person shifts away from you and changes postures or positions. Our eyes and facial movements also display responsiveness. Examples are the intensiveness of one's gaze, a narrowing of the corners of the eyes, or a wider opening of the eyes. Our ability to control facial muscles may mean we are, at any given moment, conveying multiple emotions. The combination of body posture, position, gestures, and facial expressions are called blends in such cases. Therefore, one must take in the nature of the situation and the total picture being transmitted plus isolated gestures or expressions.

Aside from the dimensional approach, we can classify specific aspects of body language. The first aspect to be discussed here shall be facial expressions. Ray L. Birdwhistell, a leading authority in body language, says the human face alone is capable of some 250,000 different expressions. An early pioneer in examining facial expressions was Charles Darwin. He attempted to systematically explore facial expressions in the book entitled, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals". He asked how facial expressions were different - and were similar - among men and animals, and among different peoples around the world. In general, he argued that human facial expressions have their roots in animal behavior, and he expected that expressions of emotions would be the same around the world. This prediction has proven true a century after his book. The basic emotions are anger, sadness, happiness, surprise, disgust, and fear.

Paul Ekman in a report in "Psychology Today", September, 1975, supported Darwin's ideas. College students in five literate cultures, Japan, the United States, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, were shown photos of persons representing the basic emotions. The study indicated that the percentage of correct responses were over 60 per cent, thus proving that facial expressions are the same among peoples of the world. Furthermore, tribesmen of New Guinea were asked to portray the emotions under study. Their facial poses were videotaped and shown to American college students. They had no trouble in correctly identifying the tribesmen's portrayal of anger, disgust, happiness, and sadness regardless of the fact that most of these students had never seen a New Guinea tribesman. These studies seem to indicate that certain facial expressions of emotions are universal. Researchers do not know why for certain, but they hold that all people share the same neural programming which links facial muscles to particular emotions.

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS MAY MANIFEST themselves as partials, blends, or microfacials. Partials are expressions in which only one portion of the face is activated. Surprise might be shown only in a raised brow, or only in a widening of the eyes. In addition, some expressions are blends, where one cue, such as happiness, is showing in the mouth, and another cue, such as surprise, is showing in the eyes or brows. Finally, some cues flit across the features at very fast speeds. These are called microfacials. They are almost impossible for the untrained observer to detect with the naked eye. Yet they are evident in slow motion pictures.

Microfacial expressions show up when one is trying to conceal true feelings and is thinking he has been successful. The occurrence of partials, blends, and microfacials account for the difficulty researchers have in studying faces. Through culture and experience people learn display rules for expressions. We may intensify or weaken emotional displays depending upon the social situation. Furthermore, we may neutralize expressions, calling for an unexpressive "poker face." And finally, some displays require masking. An example of masking would be to totally hid one's anger. This emotion can be detected by sensitive equipment to determine the rapid movement of tiny eye and face muscles, however.

Clark squeals on swine flu

By PHIL CLARK

As my Christmas present to all you loyal college students out there I will tell you the heretofore undisclosed true facts about that dread menace to the American public "Swine Flu."

Developed by a government scientist in a small top-secret lab in the Pentagon, Swine Flu is a deadly virus capable of killing everyone in the continental United States within days. Swine Flu vaccine, the only way to escape death from the disease, was developed at the same time.

Swine Flu was released to a few military personnel (lower grade) at the outset to prove to the American public that the virus was a true threat. This led to the nationwide organization of Swine Flu clinics, administering the vaccine. A few of the first clinics, administering the vaccine, in Pennsylvania were laced with a lethal, non-traceable chemical that killed its recipients, a few older people.

The government's reason for this plot is simple. America simply has too many people disagreeing with the regime. All this dissension is ruining the country, thwarting the effectiveness of government programs. After the deaths in Pennsylvania, only people with blind faith in the government will take the risk and get the shot, even though these later injections are completely harmless. After the clinics are over and all true Americans have received the vaccine, the government will release the deadly Swine Flu, killing everyone with reservations about the political system.

These are the true facts about Swine Flu, or at least they are what I'm going on until I can work on my theory about divine retribution, wrath of God, that kind of thing. It may turn out to be even better than the government deal.

P.S. This is the last column I will ever write, aren't you glad?

Dylan now subject of seminars

By RUSS SMITH
College Press Service

"Twenty years of schoolin' and they put you on the day shift," whined Bob Dylan in 1965. But now Dylan himself — after fifteen years of myth-building and paying literary dues — is being put back into schools, as Dylan seminars spring up on campuses around the country.

It doesn't take a fortune teller or gypsy from Desolation Row to know that the next generation will find Dylan's words bound between Viking cloth covers, stacked 300 high in college

bookstores, right next to Rimbaud and Whitman. In the coming years, it will be the professors and critics who were raised on Dylan that will be determining what is of "literary merit," not their crotchety teachers who rejected "the youth's voice of the sixties."

"Anyone who thinks Dylan is a great poet has rocks in his head," snorted a University of Vermont English professor in 1965, summing up academia's attitude towards Dylan (himself a University of Minnesota drop-out).

NOT SO LONG AGO JUST a handful of maverick teachers were quoting Dylan's words, mostly graduate instructors who led clandestine discussions in seedy coffeehouses, seeking a respite from an outdated curriculum of a stuffy English department. Or the draft resisting music teacher who almost lost his job for goading seventh graders into a secret verse of "Blowin' in the Wind."

Today, Dylan is not only taught by legions of teachers throughout the country, but is thought by some to be the major poet of our era.

In the last two years, courses dealing with Dylan have been offered at such diverse colleges as the University of Southern California, the State University of New York, Johns Hopkins University and Dartmouth College.

At a recent meeting of the Modern Language Association in San Francisco, fifty scholars, almost all young English professors, gathered to discuss "The Deranged Seer: The Poetry of Arthur Rimbaud and Bob Dylan," and how Dylan's view of women has evolved from "macho posturing" to "reconciliation of the sexes."

"I always use Dylan in my poetry classes, it's the most popular section of the course," says Belle D. Levinson, professor of English at SUNY at Geneseo. "Increasingly," she adds, students are more familiar with Dylan's songs, mostly because he's being taught in high schools."

Levinson emphasizes the "crucial links" between the poetry of Dylan and the French Symbolists, particularly Rimbaud and Baudelaire. She lectures about the similarity of Dylan's and Rimbaud's psychic trips, how both "were drained by drugs and came out with changed senses of perception." Their poetry is that of "evocation and experience rather than description." Levinson often compares Dylan's "Mr. Tamborine Man" to Rimbaud's "The Drunken Boat" since both poems are surrealistic, drug induced, mystical journeys.

AT GENESEO, TWO OF LEVINSON'S colleagues taught an interdisciplinary course on the music and poetry of Dylan that drew scads of student raves.

The chairman of the Modern Language conference, Patrick Morrow of Auburn University in Alabama, agrees that Dylan's time has arrived in "higher learning" but stresses that it's mostly the junior colleges and state schools that are leading the trend. "Popular culture has not been accepted by most major colleges yet," he asserted. Morrow himself taught a pop culture course at USC which he found was extremely popular with students.

Morrow, praising Dylan's eclectic taste in literature, explains, "Dylan is powerful because he has the vision to seize the spirit of a movement, much like Yeats."

William McClain, professor of German at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, was tickled when a few of his students uncovered direct parallels in the writings of Dylan and playwright Bertolt Brecht. "It's wonderful to know that the words and moods of Brecht are available through Dylan on the juke boxes of America!" McClain said.

And at Dartmouth College, where a seminar called "The Songs of Bob Dylan" was offered last fall, Bob Ringle, a biology major, remarked, "It was one of the best courses I've had. I was somewhat skeptical at first, not knowing much about Dylan, but I found that some of his songs recreated the themes of Browning, Blake, and Rimbaud."

DYLAN IS ONLY THE LATEST in a long succession of renegade writers who were scorned by the literati of their day. Rimbaud was detested by the Parisian men of letters in the early 1870's, and was running guns in Asia before cultists succeeded in legitimizing his poetry. Whitman's masterful "Leaves of Grass" was banned for its "obscene and immoral passages." And Ezra Pound's poetry was proclaimed "incoherent, the work of a madman."

This slow acceptance is probably no surprise to Dylan, who has an acute sense of history and always, plays his cards right. His songs are like a newsreel of the sixties and seventies, filled with the movements, fads, slang and personalities of the time, songs that were made to be examined thirty years after they were written.

Dylan will most likely be a grandfather by the time they teach "Advanced Blonde on Blonde" at Oxford, but as he once said, "I'm still gonna be around when everybody gets their heads straight."

stylized movements and set actions to a more natural and believable stage actions. They replaced the stately prima donnas with young and attractive singers.

A MAJOR REASON FOR THESE free-thinking innovations is that the theatre company realized that many people did not attend operas because they could not understand the language that the songs were being sung in and that the antiquated acting and staging styles did not hold an audience's interest.

However it is presented, the story of love and laughter remains the same. Young and handsome Count Almaviva is deeply in love with Rosina, the ward of mean and suspicious Dr. Bartolo. Dr. Bartolo also wants to marry his ward, but he is more in love with her dowry than he is with her. The scene opens with the Count serenading but his love shows no sign of listening. Then comes the proverbial calvary in the form of Figaro, "The Barber of Seville". The Count immediately enlists him to help him capture his love and the cheerful young barber becomes the emissary between the two lovers. Now the Count decides to keep his identity a secret to see if Rosina can fall in love with a poor man.

Meanwhile the insidious Dr. Bartolo is making arrangements to marry his ward with the help of the music teacher. The Count and Figaro come up with disguises and counter-disguises so that the count can have access to the house.

EVENTUALLY ALL WORKS OUT for the lovers, Rosina proves her worth by vowing her love to her impoverished lover, who then reveals himself as a rich and powerful count. If Dr. Bartolo doesn't slink off into the background muttering "foiled again", that's only because the Italians hadn't gotten to that yet. Musically, the audience can discover "Figaro, Figaro, Figaro" in its proper text and of course the touching love songs of the two struggling lovers.

Instrumental in attaining this entertainment was Missouri Southern's Music department. Dr. Wayne Harrel, head of the Music department, stated "We are delighted to be bringing professional opera to our community and we are grateful to the Missouri Arts Council for their assistance with this project."

As a special consideration, the first two hundred Missouri Southern students who applied were able to attain their tickets for \$1.00. Tickets attained ahead of time at the following locations are \$3.00: Joplin Piano, Jamisons, Ken Reynolds in Joplin, Evans Drugs in Neosho, and Murray Ducas Drugs in Carthage. Tickets at the door will be \$5.00.

Decoupage profitable business

By MILDRED BURGESS

Because he just couldn't sit around and do nothing, Bolton Hopkins, a retired carpenter from Asbury, took up wood-working and decoupage and turned it into a profitable business. "These handmade articles make excellent Christmas gifts," Hopkins stated, "and anyone can make them."

His works range from fish stories on crude rectangles of plywood with short rope hangers for a rustic effect, to satin finished pictures of Christ. Between these two extremes are lovely desert scenes, mountains and woodlands and pictures depicting life in early America. "The latter pictures have been very popular this year, as well as my wall holders for the old fashioned coal-oil lamps," he said.

"BEING A CARPENTER, I have worked with lumber most all of my life but I had a lot to learn when I started working with hand tools on plywood. I confess I wasted lots of wood and pictures my first year, but I have done pretty well ever since."

"I cut and shape my own lumber but the beginner can buy the boards pre-cut to any size or shape he wants in most of the hobby shops in the area. Sand the surface to make it smooth and clean. The edges may be finished in a number of ways including wood-burning, staining or painting. Also, the edges may be bevelled or plain."

"Choose a picture slightly smaller than the board because the paper will expand when it becomes damp with glue. The edges of the picture should be burned or feathered so they will fit against the wood smoothly. Always feather (tear) toward the back of the picture or you will end up with white streaks around the picture," he warned.

HOPKINS SAID HE USES a thick cornstarch paste to which he adds Elmer's glue. Apply the glue to the board, being careful to cover the entire surface the picture will cover.

"Next, place the picture exactly where you want it to fit, then starting at the center, use a rolling pin or any such round object, roll it gently towards the edges to force the air bubbles out. Clean the roller each time so you don't get the excess paste on your picture. Allow the project to dry completely. The drying time will vary depending on the heat and humidity in the room."

"I finish my pictures by brushing on 20 or 30 coats of clear varnish, one coat a time, allowing ample time for it to dry between coats. Around the 20th coat, you will see the picture start to stand out. If you are careful to brush the picture and frame with long flowing strokes, it begins to look as if it were pressed into the wood."

With one final word of warning he concluded, "Be very careful of dust particles or you will ruin your picture."

Members 'believe in music'

By RACHEL FRERER

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The notions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus;
Let no such man be trusted."

Such were the words of William Shakespeare and even if they be true, they cannot be applied to the MSSC-Community Symphony whose members are "true believers in music." "Class is held on Monday nights from 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. in Phinney Recital Hall in the music building," Bill Elliott, director of the symphony, said. "The title, MSSC-Community Symphony fits it well for not only can the students be a part in it but also members of the community."

It is offered as a class for two credit hours during the fall and spring. "Although we would accept newcomers in the second semester we would rather have members start in the fall. This gives us an idea of how to plan the coming events the symphony is involved with," he stated.

Elliott stressed that any student interested should contact the music department and, upon an informal tryout, could possibly join. "We try to have a good selection of music. On the serious side works of major composers and also lighter numbers, such as scores of musicals and showtunes."

This year's symphony consists of around 50 to 55 members, some residents of the community, and others students at Southern. Most of the students are music majors. Three concerts are presented annually (fall, winter, and spring). Coming performances will be on March 8 and May 3 in the Taylor Auditorium. There will be no admission charge.

Hess feels that the art department should try to achieve close ties with the other fine art departments.

"Throughout history, art, music, and theatre have been related. Each has been a form of self expression of that period of time. There should be a definite link between these three departments. Since we've all moved into one building, perhaps it will be easier to keep close ties."

One of Hess's major desires is that the art department could expand some of its courses and offer a greater variety.

"We're one of the best equipped departments around. I guess it will just take time to reach our full capabilities."

Art students to exhibit works

Senior art students will be exhibiting their works in two sessions at the Spiva Art Gallery starting on Jan. 9. Because of the large number of artistic pieces exhibited, another showing will start on Jan. 16. On those Sundays, the gallery will be open from 2 pm to 5 pm and will show on the weekdays from 9 am to 4 pm, except on Mondays when it is closed.

All art majors must exhibit to the public their work in the art field in the past three years (no freshman work) as part of the course Senior Studio 490, according to Dr. Darrell Dishman, head of the Art Department. They have to show a minimum of 20 works including those in the medium of drawing, pottery, print, sculpture, and painting.

Also each student must exhibit their independent study project. In the Senior Studio class, the students are allowed time to select a particular art medium and thoroughly research and experiment with it, and exhibit the complete works of art that they have done in that field.

STUDENTS THIS YEAR HAVE CHOSEN a wide variety of art areas, including: porcelain, batik (dye medium which utilizes wax), enamel jewelry, drawing with silver point, tempera painting, basketry, and a series of the same subject in different mediums.

"The student decides this (the special subject area) himself. In class you don't have time to cover every subject in depth, so what the student is interested in, he can work in," commented Dr. Dishman.

Think ahead, says Hess

By CAROL COWAN
Chart Staff Reporter

Gary Hess, instructor of art, emerges from his jewelry and silversmithing classes, travels to his home, and spends leisure hours enjoying more jewelry and silversmithing. Hess, of 122 Foursome Lane, Carl Junction, combines his profession and hobby into the discovery of creative design.

"I've set up a small shop at home where I do some commission work. These things are my own design and each piece I make is an original. Many people want to have something a little different than what everybody else has. It's hard to find this type of individuality in a retail business."

HESS AND HIS WIFE Terri are currently involved in landscaping their yard. Aside from his silversmithing, Hess enjoys riding bicycles with his wife, photography, flying small planes, and hunting.

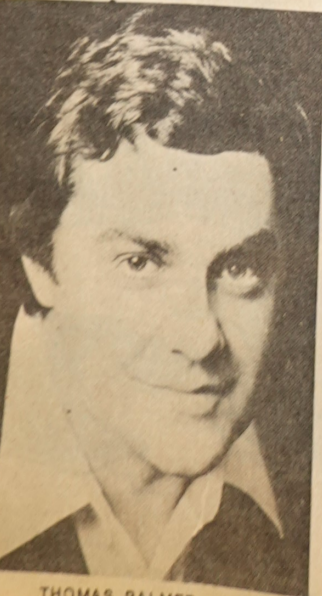
"It's been a while since I've really been able to do any of these things to a great extent. Sometimes I'll rent a plane for the afternoon and fly for fun. I try to make time to go hunting. Just about any type of hunting or fishing is enjoyable to me. Actually I feel that controlled hunting is an important step in conservation programs. It keeps things going."

Hess began his work at Southern in 1971. Prior to this time, he received his B.S. in art at Fort Hays (Kansas) State College, did graduate work in Wichita State University, and completed his masters at Kansas State College of Pittsburg. Hess taught art for five years at Clearwater High School, and four years at Hutchinson Public Schools.

"In my teaching experiences, I try to convey my talents to the student. Personally, I feel creating a piece of jewelry or silversmithing is one of the most satisfying and rewarding forms of self expression of any art media. A piece of jewelry becomes a very close part of a person because it is a part of the wearer. I am very concerned with a high degree of craftsmanship, but I try not to lose the freedom, self expression, and individuality which is existent in this area of creative expression."

HESS ADVISES any one interested in art to think ahead of the retail business. He stresses the importance of being a leader.

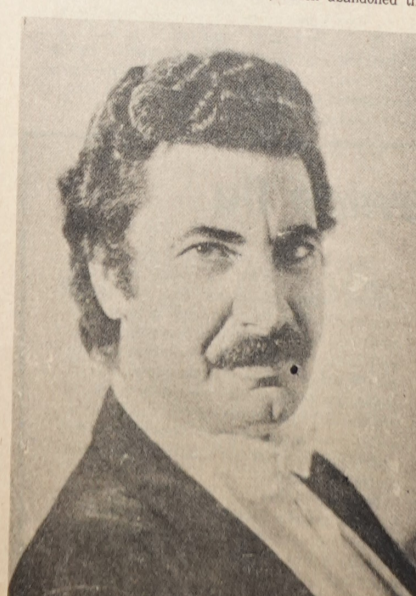
"The real craftsmanship comes in creating your own design. Many of the larger jewelry businesses hire designers for the purpose of creating originals."



THOMAS PALMER



CYNTHIA AVERBACH



EUGENE GREEN

George learned weather in air force

By MARTHA KUNGLE
Chart Staff Writer

George, who has been forecasting the weather for KODE-TV since 1968, learned how to predict temperatures and atmospheric conditions while he was in the Air Force. "I went to the Air Force training school in Grand Rapids, Michigan for ten years," George said.

George noted that the weather played an important part in the outcome of World War II. Weather forecasts were so important that they came across the wires in codes so the enemy would not pick them up. Whether or not the militia would stage an invasion was determined by the weather forecasts.

George cracked the codes during the invasion of Anzio in Italy. The Germans from taking the beachhead, which George was the "gateway to Rome." He said that the Germans were so close at one point that he "could see the sun reflecting off their binoculars."

George got out of the Air Force in 1945, he resumed playing sports in Springfield, Missouri as he had done before. Giving play-by-play reports of baseball games George played for various radio stations across the country.

George, who is "real interested in athletics," refereed basketball games. He said that he has refereed "over 6,000 games." Figuring that he has three and a half miles up and down the court in the process of each game, he ran 21,000 miles in his 46 years of refereeing.

George's emergence into television was somewhat of an accident. George, who was working for radio at the time, said KODE-TV "wanted a weatherman." Jerry Hens, who is now a right hand man for Gene Taylor, wanted out. I didn't want to be in TV at all, but I tried it and I've been with it ever since."

He thinks that television has educated people about the weather and how it works. Before television the only thing most people knew about the weather was what they saw outside, but now, George said, "they know something about it."

Referring to his job George said, "I like it because I feel like it's pretty important to try to do it like it should be done, so I work at it."

George said that he is "very skeptical about predicting" how long or how bad the winter will be. "The only thing you can go by is past history," he said adding that a man named Crick "makes very accurate extended forecasts by retracing the weather's steps for the past 50 years."

Born in Springfield, Missouri George went to school on one campus from the first grade through college. He earned a degree in physical education at Southwest Missouri State. "I'm a native Ozarkian and I like it down here," he stated.

In fact, his great great grandfather was the third settler in Springfield. There is even a cemetery — PattersOn Cemetery — named after the patriarch. "He taught the Indians how to plant corn in rows. That's why they let him stay. They ran him off twice before," George said.

George, who is spry and in very good physical condition, enjoys golf in his spare time. He also takes delight in dancing with his bride, Fay. They were just married this year.



Planning already underway for next semester's plays

By CAROL COWAN
Chart Staff Reporter

Although the production, "Green Grow the Lilacs," has come to an end, work for the theatre department has not ceased. With new shows coming up second semester, no one gets a vacation. Sets and costumes must be started even before tryouts for the next two plays.

Milton Brietzke, head of the theatre department, will direct the first of the three plays. "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" by Arrond Harris, will mark the second and final children's production of the year. This comic adaptation of Moliere's play, "The Physician in Spite of Himself," will be staged February 26, March 3, and March 8.

Romance and high feelings, set the mood for the college production. William Inge's play, "Picnic," comes to Missouri Southern March 16-19. This play will be produced under the direction of Trij Brietzke.

To complete the theatre year, "Madwoman of Chailiot," a French satirical comedy by Jean Giraudoux, is set for May 4-7. Although this is a Town and Gown presentation, only students of the college will be cast in the major roles. Duane Hunt, associate professor of theatre, is to direct this final production.

It is only after each of these plays have been created, performed, and then torn down, that all the work is over. Even then there is always next year to think about.

Tryouts scheduled for next two plays

Tryouts for the next two plays produced by Missouri Southern's theatre department will be held at 3 p.m. at Taylor Auditorium on Jan. 26. The two shows are "Picnic" by William Inge, directed by Trij Brietzke, and "A Doctor in Spite of Himself" by Arrond Harris, which is an adaptation by Arrond Harris of a children's play that is an adaptation by Arrond Harris of a Moliere play. The children's play will be directed by Milton Brietzke, a first for him since he has never directed a children's show before.

Production dates are tentative on the children's play, depending on whether it tours or if it plays in Taylor Auditorium. They will be Feb. 26 or March 1 and 2. "Picnic" will play March 16, 17, and 18.

"We've never done a play quite like 'Picnic,'" Milton Brietzke said. He went on to describe it as a very adult play with a

very adult treatment of romance. It takes place in a Kansas location which Brietzke feels will help the audience identify with it. The action centers around a boarding house, and a restless young girl who has a summer romance with someone who was just passing through. Set in the 50's, it is considered a terrific character play and it has parts for seven women and four men.

"A DOCTOR IN SPITE OF HIMSELF" IS SET IN the seventeenth century and it is a farce about a woodcutter who claims he is a doctor to escape a beating, and he treats a girl who is suffering from a fake disease so that she doesn't have to marry someone she doesn't love. The woodcutter assists in the course of true love and gets to go back to his woods and everyone lives happily ever after. "Moliere is a delight. The actor is allowed a great deal of opportunity for comic release and funny stage

business. It has to be fast-paced yet still at the level for children. Some of the beatings and chases might be unrealistic but that allows for the comedy," explained Brietzke. The children's play has 19 available parts.

Brietzke emphasized that those who are interested in trying out did not have to be theatre majors and that copies of both plays were available in the library.

Students to attend festival

Missouri Southern's theatre department will send representatives to the American College Theatre Festival on Jan. 19-20 at the University of Iowa in Iowa City. Leaving on Jan. 18, Milton



Brietzke and Duane Hunt will take as many students as monatarily and physically possible in college cars.

Students will be chosen on the priorities of those who are upper division, those who have funds and those who have never gotten to attend before.

AT THE FESTIVAL, THE STUDENTS will watch four plays each night produced by different colleges and get to hear them critiqued by professionals in theatre and/or professional actors. Winners from this regional competition go on to a national competition.

Also provided for the students will be lectures and workshops. In the workshops, the students will actually participate and do the techniques that they heard about in the lectures. At the end of the day, social get-togethers are arranged so that the delegates can get to know each other and freely exchange ideas.

Missouri Southern will not be in competition but will be academic spectators that will utilize the new concepts they learn on Southern's stage.

Plans still indefinite for Barn Theatre's future

By CAROL COWAN
Chart Staff Reporter

What once housed a herd of prize Herefords, and went on to be the audiences of 43 productions is now being occupied in other ways. As of yet, future plans for the Barn Theatre remain indefinite.

Hardrobe and property rooms have been constructed for class storage. Storage area is utilized in the women's dressing room. The ROTC. Size makes the Barn ideal for seminars and small

meetings.

Milton Brietzke head of the theatre department, has expressed a long range projection of using the Barn for studio productions by theatre major seniors to give them more experience in directing a play. Also the Barn could be used when other complications arise.

"It could ideally be used for rehearsals during times when the auditorium is being utilized. There are times when we have two

plays going on simultaneously. Rehearsals can go on for both shows without an inconvenience to either show."

Purchased in 1964, the unique building was ready for opening in 1967. During its nine-year life as a theatre, many people came in contact with the Barn and a new experience in theatre productions. Now in 1976, just after the opening of Taylor Auditorium with "Green Grow the Lilacs," there are still a few sighs for the intimate closeness of the Barn.

Carthage mural depicts 150 years of county history

By MILDRED BURGESS

Depicting some 150 years in the history of Carthage and Jasper County, the mural, "Forged In Fire," by Lowell Davis, will be seen at the county courthouse in Carthage. It hangs on the south wall of the east corridor on the main floor.

The mural, a bicentennial project sponsored by the Carthage Art Club, was presented to the City of Carthage in a ceremony Oct. 10. Dignitaries from throughout the county and those who were at the courthouse for the presentation.

STARTING WITH THE OSAGE INDIANS and their homes in the wilderness where wild game abounds, the 26-by-7 feet mural leads the viewer along a foot-path to the advent of the first white settlers.

Something of their lives, the hardships, hopes and dreams, is revealed in the faces of the two pioneers who represent the settlers. As others came, a church was built — the very first building to be constructed in what is now Jasper County.

The path soon becomes a wagon-rutted road which eventually

leads to the devastation of the Civil War. Seemingly to rise out of the holocaust of the war is Myra Belle Shirley — later to become the infamous Belle Starr, a 16-year-old girl who set out to avenge the death of her brother, Bud Shirley, who was killed by the Union Army.

DAVIS SIGNIFIES THAT THE TOWN was deserted for a time by hiding the road from view with the use of stark, smoke blackened chimneys which stand as silent testimonies to the tragedy of war.

Then, again the road appears and as it passes the rural church,

ches, schools and farms, its condition is improved until it becomes a modern highway with the city of Carthage coming into view in the distance.

Davis' bicentennial message seems to say, "Remember the past as you look eagerly toward the future."

If you have not seen the mural, why not do so when you go to Carthage to pay your county taxes? And if you have seen it already, take a few minutes for another look. You'll be glad you did.

ECM organizes 'Living Psalm'

"The Living Psalm" is a group of Missouri Southern Students who have joined together to create a religious singing group to share the Christian faith through contemporary music of the church. Considered ambassadors from the ECM and they have prepared a 90 minute program of Christmas music called "Get Ready for the Coming of the Lord" by Larry Mayfield.

It combines narrative with contemporary music to tell the story of Christmas. The theme of the program is love and a variety of instruments add an exciting touch. This program is being offered for any church, school, or club pre-Christmas program.

Included in the program offer is a variable length of the cantata. It can be from 20 to 90 minutes long and according to the group, it can either be the whole program or blend with the organizations program or religious service. Call ECM, 624-1779 to schedule a performance.

Members of "The Living Psalm" are Regina Martin, Suzie Atwood, Sarah Frost, Tod Smith, Julie Alford, Kathy Johnson,

Allen Jennings, Steve Shrum, Dana Lawson, Art Demint, Greg Bell, Robin Sponsler, Greg Christy and Danny Downs. Tom and Kathi Cassidy provide the leadership for the group.

Debators organize

After seven years, Missouri Southern's debate squad has been accepted into the honorary fraternal organization, Pi Kappa Delta. Dr. D. M. Rhodes said "After striving for membership in the prestigious fraternity PKD, we are extremely honored and pleased to have been accepted."

Players plan party

College Players, an organization for those interested in college theatre, will hold its Christmas party on the last days of finals, Dec. 22. They will decorate a Christmas tree in the Green Room, sing Christmas carols and play a pass-the-gifts game. Refreshments will be served.



MOORE, SENIOR art student demonstrates a rather unique weather vane that he calls "Lips". The vane is currently on display with several other art works by Missouri Southern students in this semester's edition of "Southern Showcase", a traveling art show. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

Basketball Lions off to roaring start

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Sports Writer

With six games down and 22 to go, Missouri Southern's young basketball Lions have already experienced both winning and losing streaks this season. Currently in the midst of the latter, having dropped three consecutive decisions, Southern will try to end the losing trend and hopefully regain their earlier form tomorrow night against District 16 foe Rockhurst College of Kansas City.

Southern opened the 1976 basketball season with one of those games that should make students appreciate admittance on student I. D.'s. Highly-touted Midwestern University from Wichita Falls, Texas invaded MSSC gymnasium sporting a 2-0 record and armed with an All-American center, Ron Taylor and several sharp-shooting guards.

THROUGHOUT THE CONTEST, the Indians threatened to pull away. Repeatedly, though, Southern's game Lions cut the deficit and kept within range, setting up a final comeback surge to win 77-75.

Trailing 41-33 at halftime, Coach Garner took his Lions to the locker room to regroup. Garner, however, made no adjustments. "I knew our offense would work if we just loosened up some. I didn't tell them anything new — just to do what we were capable of doing."

The strategy apparently worked. Russell Bland, Southern's all-purpose 6'10" center, around whom the offense revolves, began to demonstrate his soft touch as he sank hooks and short jumpers, finishing with 30 points, and showed equal aggressiveness on the boards, grabbing 16 caroms.

HIS EFFORTS WERE AIDED by 6'4" forward Brent Cooke, whose slick, driving moves to the bucket, accounted for most of his hard-earned 24 points. A healthy Bobby Hall, however, seemed to be the key to the Lions second-half rally. Under the veteran's direction, the Lions sometimes erratic offense quickly became a disciplined attack.

Bolstered by opening season success, Coach Garner took his squad to meet Southwest Baptists Bearcats in a NAIA District 16 encounter. A full-court pressure defense by the Bearcats forced the Lions to turn the ball over 15 times. But Southern's guards repeatedly sprung free for unmolested lay-ups, and Russell Bland's record performance was more than enough to compensate for the Lion miscues, as they won handily 91-75.

Bland broke the school scoring record with his 36 points, the rebound record with 27, and most charity shots in a game with and incredible 18 for 18 effort from the line.

GARNER, WHO COACHED RUSS at Trenton Junior College, was expectedly very pleased with Bland's game. "A coach is always happy when one of his players sets records during a game. But in Russ' case, it gets to where I kind of expect it."

Southern returned home to face their third victim of the young season, Avilla College of Kansas City. The Avalanche collapsed on Bland, fully aware of his earlier exploits. The strategy worked well, as Bland was limited to six points in the first half. They did not, however, count on the versatility of Southern's guards Bobby Corn, Kevin Pepper, and Bobby Hall, who hit a string of long jumpers for a combined 21 points and passed off to forwards Mike Goodpastor and Tom Maxwell who scored eight apiece.

That brought the Avalanche off of Bland and he got loose for 23 points leading a second-half spurt that turned the contest into a rout. Final score — MSSC, 70 — Avilla, 54.

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LIONS FORWARD Tom Maxwell goes one on one with an Avilla College opponent and banks one in against the glass to extend Southern's lead in the 70-54 rout.



By JIM RIEK

It's Christmas time, which reminds me that a lot of money is spent during this period. However, you paid nothing for this article, so tough. You've read this much which proves that recycled garbage still attracts some people's attention.

Football will be the first topic I talk about, and there is a lot to be said. I want to remind everyone of the prediction made last issue concerning the MSSC-UNLV game. I said the Lions would go down by three touchdowns, and I was very close. I mentioned my reasoning being the home field advantage for the Rebels, which was probably one of the largest contributing factors for the Lions' loss. If the game had been played in Joplin, it would have been much closer.

The college bowl picture this year is very distressing. I don't think too many people realize what really goes on in the team's selection by each bowl. Being a Big 8 fan, I first must take exception with Alabama coach Bear Bryant's comment that his team would love to play in the Liberty bowl just as long as it isn't against a Big 8 team. Well, Bear, we wear ya, you overstuffed coward. I hope UCLA beats the hell out of you just like Missouri did last year.

NOW NO. 1 PITTSBURG has also come up with a good one saying they had to go someplace other than the Orange Bowl, to face the Big 8 winner, because that would hurt their national rating. This is one person saying humbug. If Pitt would beat the Big 8 representative, regardless of its ranking (Colorado, 15th) they would still claim the National Championship. The winner of the USC-Michigan game would take the No. 2 spot. Besides, I don't think Pitt with T.D. Dorsett could whip the Buffs. How about the Gator Bowl, considered the fifth largest bowl? Great game this year—the battle of the losers, Notre Dame vs. Penn State.

Unbeaten Maryland was doing a little ducking of their own—great team, great schedule, falls into the Cotton Pile. One

interesting aspect of the Big 8 season this year is the fact that the Big 8 kept itself from having a national championship team of its own.

As was said earlier in the year, the defending national champions, Oklahoma Sooners, would suffer at least two losses in conference play. Also said was that no team would go through the season undefeated. That turned out to be too much of an understatement. Looking back at the pre-season Big 8 magazine that not only says it has the finest teams in the country but also the finest price on its cover, I have to laugh at the forecasts by all the fearless predictors. Of the 25 predictions, 6 teams were named as possible conference champions; and of those, five

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Football Lions honored at fete

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Sports Writer

The Missouri Southern Lions football squad was honored as a team and individual achievements were cited as well at a banquet held last Thursday night at the Twin Hills Golf and Country Club.

The past-season event, hosted by the Lionbackers Booster Club for the fifth year in a row, was highlighted by comments from Head Coach Jim Frazier and the presentation of awards to members of the 1976 team.

Frazier said he was extremely proud of his team's accomplishments and credited to leadership of the 14 graduating seniors on the team for much of the success enjoyed during the '76 campaign. Frazier said this year's team was a close group of

men and their togetherness helped them to progress during the season.

SOPHOMORE RUNNING BACK Larry Barnes was the recipient of the Dean A. Havens Memorial Award after being voted the Most Valuable Player by his teammates. Barnes broke several school records this season as he rushed for 1221 total yards on 201 carries and scored touchdowns 11 times.

The outstanding senior player and winner of the Harry Spradling Memorial Award was free safety Tom Cox. Cox terrorized opposing quarterbacks with his ten interceptions this year, setting a new school mark. Cox also has 20 pass thefts for his career, another school record.

Marty O'Brian won two awards for his efforts throughout the

season. He was voted the most improved player of the year and was also honored as outstanding lineman for his rugged play against the University of Las Vegas-Nevada.

VARSITY TROPHY MART AWARDED freshman Vincent Featherston the Rookie of the year award. Senior guard Willie Williams, Tightened Kenny Howard and Cornerback Cox were named tri-captains of the 1976 Lions squad during the ceremonies.

Outstanding senior awards, presented by KQYX-KSYN radio, went to John LaBlank for his defensive play and to Jimmy Thompson for his offensive achievements at his tight end position.

The ceremonies were highlighted by the presentation of the conference championship trophy which coach Frazier presented to Dr. Max Oldham, Missouri Southern State College Athletic Director. The first Central States Intercollegiate Conference championship was shared by Southern, Ft. Hays State College and Kearney State College.

SOUTHERN FINISHED THE 1976 SEASON with an overall record and a 411 conference mark. Frazier commented that this was a fine year but that next year was going to be much better.

Lettermen on the team received a plaque and a photograph of the 1976 team from Head Coach Frazier.

The banquet ended on a light hearted note as Lionbackers President Robert Moyer presented Coach Frazier with a construction helmet to be used next season so that "we can see on the field". Senior players on the '76 squad also presented Frazier with a special engraved plaque.



MIKE GOODPASTER displays his offensive skills with a double pump effort over the outstretched hands of his opponent.

Soccer Lions cop all district berths

Three Lion soccer players were voted to the All-District 16 Soccer Team, with two of them being among the top three vote-getters in the district. Dennis Johnson received 11 votes as did Jasper Pederson of Columbia to lead voting, but Cary Maloney of Southern was close behind with 10 votes. The third Southern player to make the first team was Greg Ullo with 8 votes.

Johnson is a senior from Sedalia; Maloney is a sophomore from St. Louis, and Ullo is a St. Louis senior. Dennis Johnson was the top scorer in the district with 18 goals.

Voted on the second team were Wayne Tichacek, a sophomore from St. Louis, and Paul Knight, the junior goalie for the Lions, from Stark City.

Joe Callahan, a sophomore from St. Louis, received honorable mention.

Coach of the year honors went to Roger Englehardt of Harris Teachers College, St. Louis. After two losing seasons, Harris hired Coach Englehardt to turn the soccer program around. With nine of his starters being freshmen, Englehardt's team came in second in District 16, losing to Rockhurst 1:0 in overtime as his team compiled a record of 11-4-1. During the season Harris beat Southern 2:1 in St. Louis and in the play-offs Harris beat Southern 1:0 in St. Louis.

Rockhurst won District 16 and then won Area II, going on to finish second in the nationals losing to Simon Fraser of British

Columbia, Canada, 2:1.

The first team All-District 16 team includes: Dennis Johnson (Southern); Jasper Pederson (Columbia); Cary Maloney (Southern); Rich Dierkes (Rockhurst); Bill Beger (Harris); Rick Bueltmann (Columbia); Dan Mann (Harris); Gary Schuler (Columbia); John Malinee (Rockhurst); Dave Braun (Columbia); and Greg Ullo (Southern).

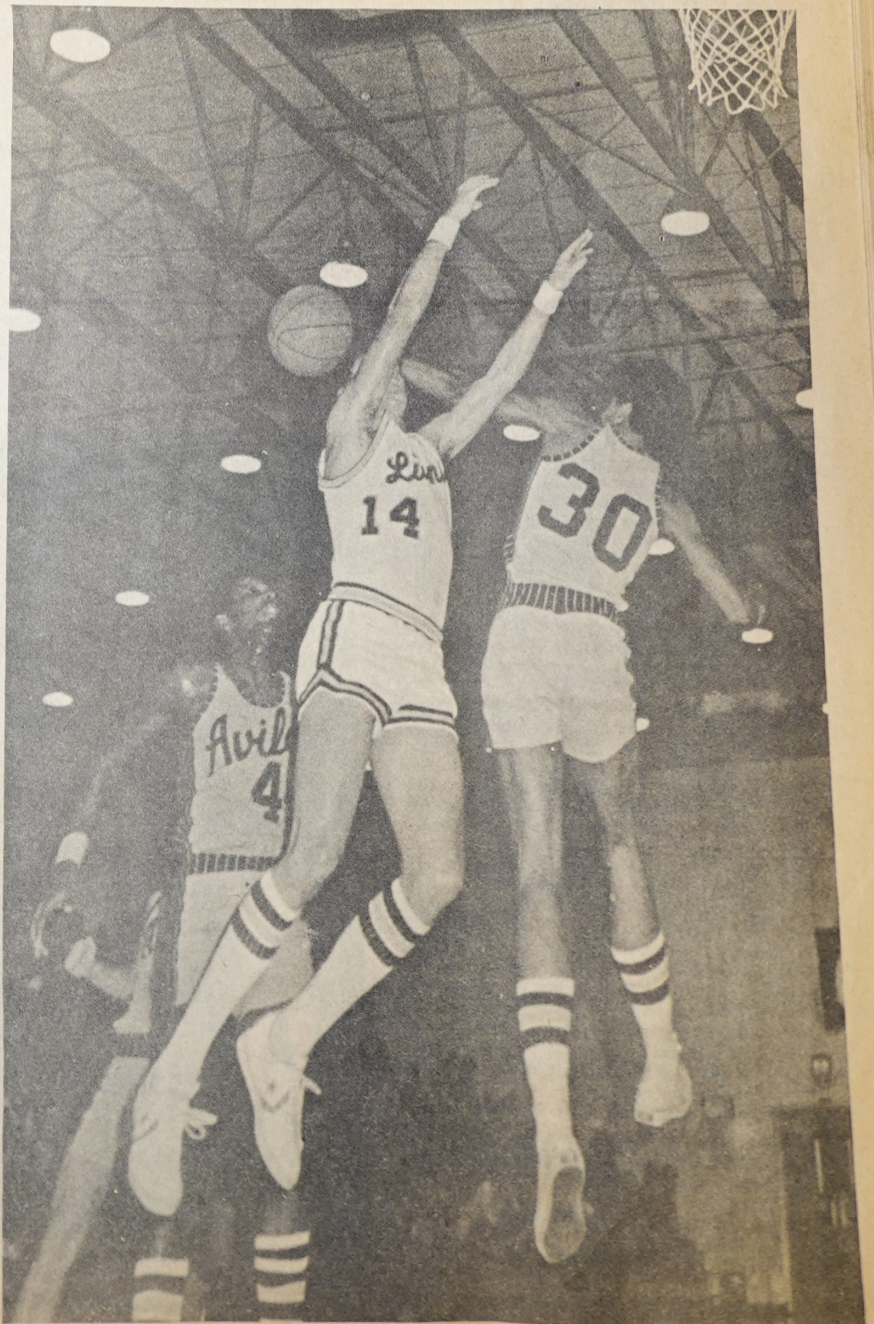
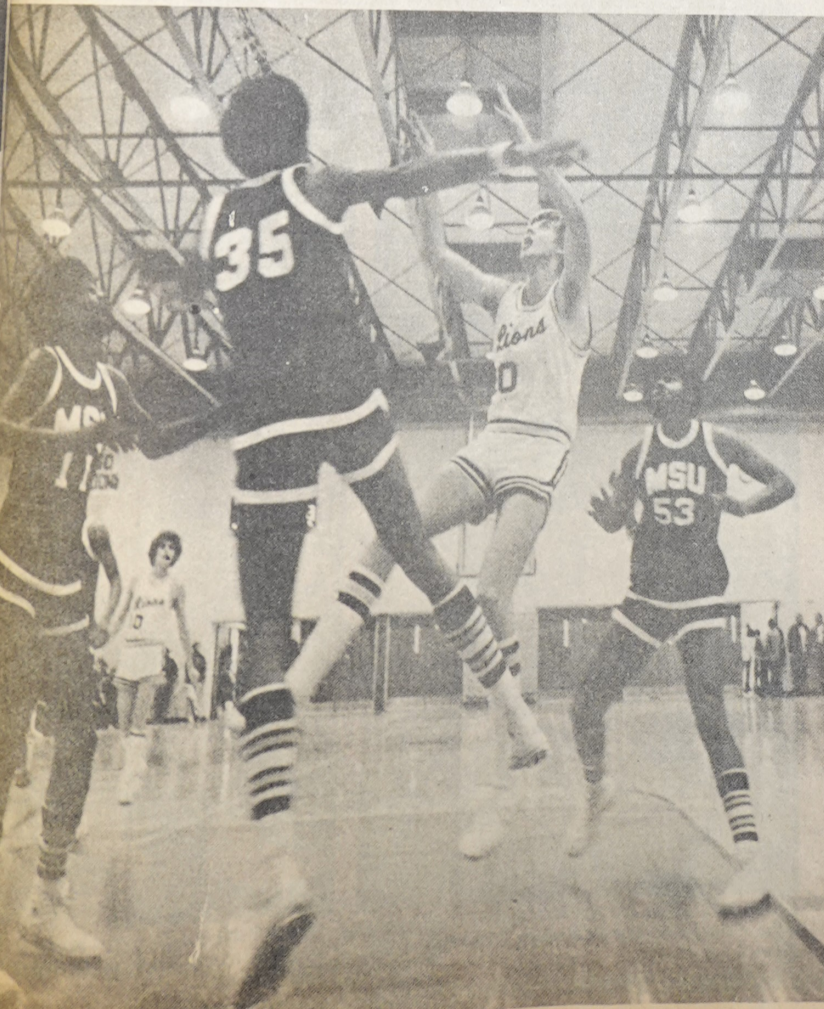
Named to the second team were: Keith Gehling (Rockhurst); Tim Champion (Harris); Jim O'Neill (Rockhurst); Joe Pernicaro (Harris); Dave Pelly (Wm. Jewell); Wayne Tichacek (Southern); Bob Zarinelli (Harris); Ed Muehlheausler (Columbia); Greg Zinser (Harris); Mark Scott (Rockhurst); Paul Knight (Southern); and Bob Doherty (Columbia).

art



Lions in action. . .

. . . as seen by Steve Harvey





LORI HANSON fires a short jumper over Crowder's Mary Beck. Hanson scored six points in her first collegiate game.

Returning lettermen key to 77's success

Returning lettermen will be the key to Southern's baseball success this year, according to coach Warren Turner. "We're counting on them to play a vital role," said Turner. Returning lettermen include Bob Baker, Mike Carder, Steve Ketchum and Bob Wisdom, pitchers, Steve Spatz, catcher, Bob McAfee, and Pat Onolio, infielders, and Dan Hartley and Pat McClarty, outfielders.

"What I see is we're going to have a quick team," said Turner. "We're sound defensively, our outfield and infield are sound, we're sound up the middle."

"Pitching is a question mark. We lost three top pitchers, so we're counting on Carder, Baker and Wisdom. Pitching is the name of the game."

Southern's squad is not overpopulated with sluggers, according to Turner. "We don't have any long ball hitters, but it looks like we have some adequate ones. Pat McClarty hit about .310 last season, there's Bob McAfee, a first baseman, and Pat Onolio, a shortstop who hit about .280 last year."

Among scheduled teams this coming season are Arkansas University, Oral Roberts University and Missouri University. "We have a good tough schedule," said Turner.

"Our goals are to win the conference tournament and to be one of the top four teams in the district," said Turner. In his "Pre-season itinerary" he gives the message to all of his players: "Everyone enjoy the holidays and be ready to come back for Second Semester and the Greatest Baseball Season Southern has ever had."

Practice might help the team achieve that goal. Along with two weeks of "fall ball", many of the players are lifting weights and starting throwing programs this winter. Practice will begin February 1, rain or shine.

The first home game will be March 12 with William Jewell College. "I'd like to invite everybody out to Joe Becker Stadium this season. The City of Joplin just put \$60,000 in the park. It's a real nice facility," said Turner.

Missouri Southern State College Baseball Schedule 1977

Date	Day	Team	Location	Time
March 5	Sat.	University of Arkansas—Little Rock	There	1:00
March 6	Sun.	Henderson State College	There	1:00
March 9	Wed.	University of Arkansas—Fayetteville	There	1:00
March 12	Sat.	William Jewell College	Here	1:00
March 13	Sun.	Iowa State University	Here	1:00
March 14	Mon.	Northwest Missouri State	Here	1:00
March 19	Sat.	Springfield Evangel College	There	1:00
March 20	Sun.	Kearney State University	Here	1:00
March 23	Wed.	University of Missouri—Columbia	There	1:00
March 25	Fri.	Winona State	Here	1:00
March 29	Tues.	Southwest Missouri State University	Here	1:00
March 30	Wed.	Winona State	Here	1:00
April 2	Sat.	Emporia State College	Here	1:00
April 3	Sun.	Southwest Baptist	Here	1:00
April 16	Sat.	Fort Hayes State College	There	1:00
April 17	Sun.	Marymount College—Salina, Kansas	There	1:00
April 19	Tues.	John Brown University	Here	1:00
April 23	Sat.	Missouri Western State College	There	1:00
April 24	Sun.	Wayne State University	There	1:00
April 27	Wed.	Southwest Missouri State University	There	1:00
April 29	Fri.	Southwest Baptist	There	1:00
April 30	Sat.	John Brown University	There	1:00
May 2	Mon.	Oral Roberts University	There	1:00
May 3	Tues.	Evangel College	Here	1:00
May 7	Sat.	William Jewell College	There	1:00

*Central States Intercollegiate Conference

Lady Lions sweep first pair

Crowder College became the victim of back-to-back season-opening basketball victories as Coach Sallie Beard's women demolished the Roughriders 86-39 and 83-47.

Crowder journeyed to Joplin Nov. 30 for the Lion's season-opening contest and found themselves outclassed from the start. Sophomore forward Cheryl Frazier paced her teammates with 20 points. Seeing their first collegiate action, freshman forwards Nancy Gordon and Patty Vavra each scored a dozen, and sophomore guard Ken Gordon canned 10. Sophomore forward Barb Lawson and 5-11 freshman pivot Cheri Kuklentz counted eight each.

ALL 13 MEMBERS OF THE LION squad saw action, with earning points for their efforts. Sophomore forward Sheila Beled the Roughrider effort with 11 points.

After overcoming opening night jitters, the Lions wasted no time in showing Crowder who was going to dominate the contest. Southern led 11-0 early, and took a 33-20 half-time lead into the locker room. The final 86 points set a new MSSC single game scoring output.

In the return match played at Crowder Dec. 6, the Lions punished the hosts 83-47 in a loosely played contest.

"IT WAS A POORLY PLAYED, sloppy effort on the part of both teams," commented Coach Beard.

Cheryl Frazier, last year's scoring leader, surmised, "We really would have blown them off the floor had we played together."

Despite the Lion's overall dissatisfaction with the game, MSSC players scored in double figures. Frazier and Karen Gordon shared scoring honors with 19 each, Vavra was true on and Nancy Gordon and Kuklentz tallied 10 apiece. Southern owned a 36-28 half-time advantage.

The Lady Lions open second semester competition at Wayne State on Jan. 14, then journey to Missouri Western for a contest the following night. The first home game of the second semester will be Jan. 19 when the Evangel Crusaders invade Joplin for a MAIAW contest.

... then Gorilla

By REBECCA OAKES

Missouri Southern's Lady Lions added their third straight victory Saturday night, defeating Kansas State College of Pittsburg 76-54 on Southern's home court.

KSC's Pat Adams scored 19 points for the game but making three out of four free-throws. Jane Stephens, the other KSC two-digit scorer, contributed 13 points.

Southern's co-captain, Barbara Lawson, was second scoring with 14 points, including 9 rebounds. Cheri Kuklentz

(Continued on page 15)

Riek concludes semester's observations

(continued from page 12)

were also named to finish 7th or 8th. What the forecasters were trying to say is that it was a wide open race. Who would have guessed that OU, OSU, and Colorado would wind up as tri-champs. And where was good old Mizzou? Don't ask.

In the Joplin Globe's Nov. 25th sports section I wrote a response to an editorial by Globe sports editor Wendell Redden, which appeared shortly before The Chart's concerning the Missouri football team and its coach Al Onofrio. Redden said he felt that Onofrio should stay as coach and his reasons why. On the other hand, I will give reasons why I oppose the recent decision to keep Onofrio at MU for at least another year. Advocates say that Al has brought home so many wonderful victories since being coach. True, but it wasn't Al and his fine coaching staff that brought about those wins. It was the effort of a team of outstanding talent. Missouri over the past few years has assembled some of the finest football players in the country. It was a team effort with outstanding individual performances that won those games, not great coaching skills. Probably the greatest weakness Al Onofrio has as a coach is the motivation factor. Onofrio simply cannot get his team up each Saturday. With so many big games in Missouri's schedule—the toughest in the nation—Onofrio allows many of his players to think too far in advance, not instilling the coaching philosophy that you play one game at a time and that you only prepare for one game at a time, both mentally and physically. The several losses by Missouri this year can be attributed to mental lapses by players in between big games during the team's schedule. A college football team either has a successful season which includes a bowl trip or an unsuccessful season without a bowl appearance. There's no in-between. Its hard to believe Onofrio has been given another chance. Where I come from a person is given one shot and sometimes two, to produce results, but never three-four, or five.

ALSO IN FOOTBALL in the high school scene, let's quickly tip our hats to the Joplin Memorial Eagles and their Missouri Class 3-A football championship. The Eagles were second only to another great team, the Parkwood Bears. One interesting sidelight to the high school picture in Missouri is the recent sway of championship teams coming from the in-state area and not from the metropolitan areas. In the largest class, 4-A, the past three champs have been Columbia Hickman, 1974, Joplin Parkwood, 1975, and this year's Jefferson City Jays.

The class 3-A championship is also beginning to stay in the in-state area with Memorial winning it this year and Columbia Rock Bridge taking the crown last year. One thing to mention is that Memorial being a class 3-A school would have finished in the top 5 of class 4-A if it were in that classification.

It's time for a quick look at baseball and making an early pick. I would say Cincinnati will win the National League but that's as far as the Big Red Machine will go. It looks like the Pin Stripes will fly high next October. The New York Yankees with the news services of Don Gullett and Reggie Jackson will finish with one of the most memorable seasons in the history of the game. The only problem might be with so many great players on the same team, will the team pool its talents against its opposition or against itself. With a manager like Billy Martin the team should stay in line and play like champions.

In basketball, Missouri Southern is off to a great start and so is Russ Bland. Before this year's over, Bland should be on everyone's All America team. Gary Garner has brought what all Southern fans wanted: a great team.

WELL, THAT'S IT sports fans. Another year will soon pass. As usual a lot of great achievements and highlights climax this year of sports. The selection process lists these events as the tops for the year 1976:

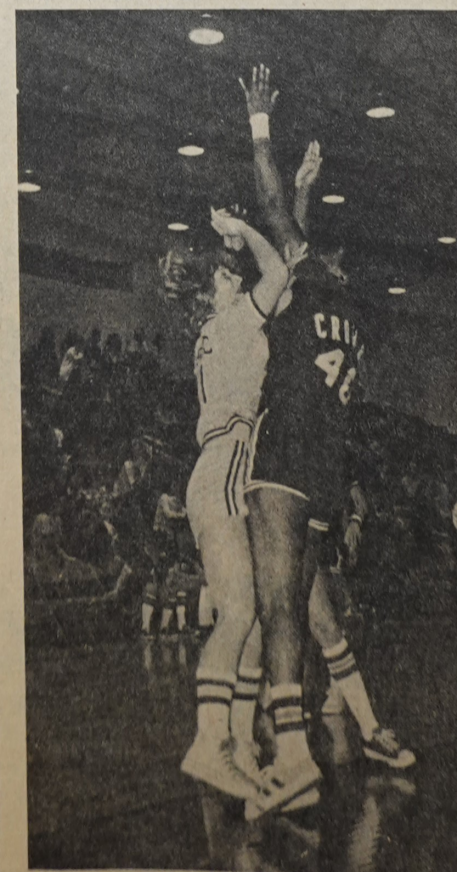
1. This year's World Series, with Cincinnati claiming the title for the second year in a row, and the Yankees' first appearance in the Series since 1964.
2. Oklahoma's second consecutive National football championship, as a result of the Sooners' Orange Bowl victory over Michigan, coupled with Ohio State's loss in the Rose Bowl.
3. Indiana's perfect college basketball season winding up as national champs.
4. Tony Dorsett's breaking of almost every rushing record in college football history.
5. Pittsburgh Steelers' second Super Bowl victory in a row.
6. The N.B.A.-A.B.A. basketball merger.
7. Rookie golfer Jerry Pates' U.S. Open and Canadian Open golf titles, coupled with Jack Nicklaus' usual spot as leading money winner.
8. Kansas City Royals' first division winning team.
9. The Olympics and the success of the U.S. boxing team.
10. Three way tie—Hank Aaron's retirement from baseball; Ray Floyd's fantastic Master's golf title; and Chris Chambliss' 9th inning homerun to defeat the K.C. Royals in the American League playoffs.



FRESHMAN GUARD Lori Hanson shoots a ten-foot jumper on a fast break in opening game action. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown.)

BECAUSE THE WORLD OF SPORTS is such a weird series of events and sometimes the unusual is more commonplace than the usual, in all fairness, I must list the top ten stories on the other side of the coin:

1. Tampa Bays' first pro football season drowns.
2. The umpire's call at second base in the top of the 9th inning of the fifth game of the A. L. playoffs between the N.Y. Yankees and the K.C. Royals.
3. Missouri's All American guard Willie Smith's failure to make the Chicago Bulls basketball team.
4. Philadelphia's effort against the Cincinnati Reds in their National League playoffs.
5. Terry Joyce's two blocked punts by the Dallas Cowboys.
6. Minnesota's left fielder Steve Braun's failure to catch two fly balls off the bat of George Brett enabling Brett to win the league batting title.
7. Missouri University keeps Al Onofrio as head football coach.
8. Auto racing's first woman driver unable to drive any better on the track as her colleagues drive on the nation's streets and highways.
9. Woody Hayes' hat tossing contest after each score by the Missouri Tigers during Mizzou's upset win.
10. Ilya Nastashe's racket throwing and finger waving during several tennis tournaments.



LORI HANSON collides with a Crowder eager in fast and furious action of the opening game of the season. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown.)



KRIS JURSCH executes perfect form in shooting the ball shot during recent action against Crowder College. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown.)

Hay . . . From MU to Southern

By STAN HERRIN
Chart Staff Reporter

Why would a 21 year old, 6' 4" basketball player from Missouri Southern University after two years suddenly decide to come play for

"At MU I had zero chance of playing," said Kevin Hay, soon to be Southern guard, "and my time ran out. He (the coach at MU) thought, wow, I still have some ability. Then Coach Garner

HAY HAD BEEN at Southern since. Originally from Chicago South East High School, he will be eligible at semester. "That's the same with Oklahoma State. I'll finally be able to show my

"I think I made a wise decision," said Hay. "It was bad timing. You have to give it an overhaul."

There just wasn't anything I could do up there. There were a lot of very large egos. You have to be ready to play. I wasn't."

"I didn't have a real goal. I had no basis to discipline myself. I wanted to add something to the situation instead of detracting

from it. It makes you feel guilty. You don't feel very useful," Hay declined to comment further on the situation at Missouri.

TALKING ABOUT BASKETBALL. Hay said, "I feel basketball players have to be creative. If you start repeating yourself, I'll just flow down in a crowd of people, and then do something people don't expect to happen."

"If we do something unexpected, the defense just can't believe it. Maybe we can score a few baskets that way. It makes the defense wonder what they're doing out there and it makes you feel that much better."

"We have a very close-knit team . . . there's no ego problems, no prima donnas. I've seen teams with such superegos. We just pull one point ahead and we're all happy."

"Now, Russell Bland scores 30 points a game, but he's by no means selfish. He'll be the first to hit you if you're open."

"The racial relations on the team are really good. We have quality people who really, considering that everyone's competing for a position, take time out to care about another person."

"The second team knows what their job is. It's to win. I've never seen one of them take a shot when there's an open man and

they're not. They don't try to be heroes. That's the most important thing," Hay said.

"BILL BREWSTER DOES THE JOB every day — every day. And the thing is, he never gets the chance to play. The second team was beating the first team in scrimmage for a while. They're competitors, which is why we're good. Even guys that don't get that much action."

"Kevin Pepper and Bobby Hall are just tremendous," said Hay. Hall had a knee injury earlier in the season.

"Gary Newberry is probably the best defensive guard we have. That's what makes a winner; people who are really tough."

"Bobby Corn is so smart — real, real smart on the court. He doesn't make a lot of mistakes and he complements the other players. He sets up a lot of people in ways the crowd can't see; the less glamorous things. He does his job very well."

"Of course, Russell (Bland) is just killing the other centers. He had 27 rebounds against Bolivar."

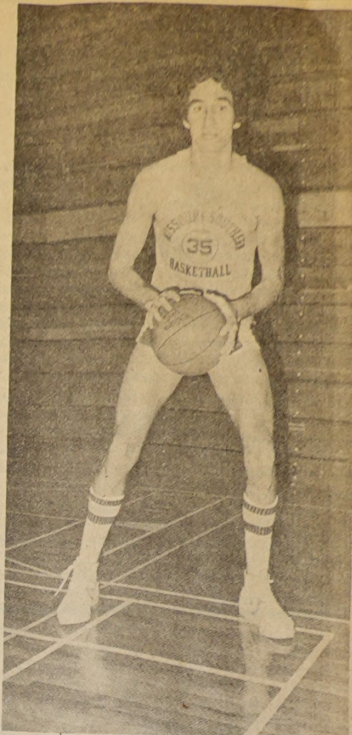
"Tom (Maxwell) is a game player. During practice he's not that enthusiastic, but at 7 o'clock he's very aggressive. He's been playing super basketball."

"The people genuinely like each other. There's nothing phony. Which is, in the end, what everybody will remember."

OF GARY GARNER, Hay said, "We've got a really fine coach. He's a really fine man. I played for a man who all he wanted was respect, and that was the one thing he couldn't get. I really respect coach Garner's ability to coach us. He understands psychology."

The objective of the team is a high one. "Our goal is to be in the national tournament and then take it from there," said Hay. "But we're taking one game at a time. I think we're by far the best team in the district."

Hay is presently reading and listening to music for relaxation. He's enjoying himself. "This school is all right. It has its good qualities, it has people who are friendly."



KEVIN HAY

Lions off to roaring start

(Continued from page 12)

THE WHEELS OF FORTUNE at this point of the season, however, slowly but surely, came to a grind. Against district conference foe Missouri Western in St. Joseph, the Lions

came up on the short end of a 67-60 final score. The superstitious may claim it was the jinx that has not

allowed the Lions to win a single game at St. Joseph. Coach Garner offers another explanation — "We played poorly. I don't know how to explain it, other than, in the course of a 28 game schedule, a team is bound to have an off-night. I thought we executed well enough, but our shots just didn't seem to go

down." More significant, perhaps, in analyzing the loss are the post-game statistics. Both teams shot around 44 per cent from the field, but Southern was outrebounded in the contest 51-34. In fact the Lions could only manage a paltry six offensive caroms all

night.

THE MISSOURI WESTERN GAME was a crucial one for psychological reasons. The Lions next assignment was to battle Murray State University of Kentucky on their home court. The perennial powerhouse Racers are highly-regarded participants

in the Midwestern game, the Racers of Murray State threatened to run away with the game early. But Southern kept coming back, before succumbing in the last seconds 69-66. Forwards Mike Muff and Zack Blasingame powered their way down

the baselines for 22 and 21 points respectively to lead the Racers. Southern, however, had some hybroses of its own in the losing effort. Bland scored 20 points and had 16 rebounds. Forwards Cooke and Goodpastor finished with 17 and 12 points, mostly

from the outside.

THE DEFENSIVE PLAY OF GUARDS Kevin Pepper and Bobby Corn was outstanding. Garner comments, "The defense

our team showed in that game, made me proud. Our defense has impressed me the most this season. We just didn't get many breaks at the end, or it might have gone our way."

Even though it was the second loss of the young season for the Lions, they had held their own against formidable Murray State and the prospects were still encouraging. Whatever formula was

used to win three games in a row at the outset of the season, however, went sour last Saturday night as Southern lost 67-60 to traditional rival Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

Extending their losing skein to three games and squaring their season record to 3-3, the early promise of this years club seemed to be waning slightly and following the game Coach Garner was visibly upset.

PITTSBURG HAD LITTLE TROUBLE in dominating the early going of the contest. They led 34-18 at the half on the strength of some very well executed passes through the middle that resulted in lay-ups several times and 60 per cent overall shooting. The lethargic Lions made a late comeback charge

with Bland, Cooke, and Bill Brewster contributing the crucial buckets, but it was not enough to catch the fired-up Gorillas.

Bland had 22 points for Southern and Cooke added 11, but the Lions fell victim to a balanced scoring attack that placed all five of their starters in double figures.

The Lions will try to get untracked against another District 16 opponent Rockhurst College. Coach Garner's scouting reports shows that Southern will probably once again have their hands full. "Rockhurst has an excellent ball-club, especially defensively. They have good size and some quick guards."

After Christmas vacation, the Lions will take on Oklahoma State University at Stillwater January 5.

Lady Lions cage Gorillas

(continued from page 14)

ded 12 points, while Karen Gordon and co-captain, Cheryl Frazier, scored 11 points each. Using outstanding floor work, Patty Vavra added 10 points. She was also top rebounder with 10. Nancy Gordon and Lo Ree Knoll contributed 6 points each, and Dresh, Hansen, and Jursch each added two.

With 10:33 left in the first half, Frazier added two points, putting MSSC ahead, where they remained the rest of the game. At halftime the score was Southern-30, KSCP-20. The margin widened and narrowed during the second half as MSSC scored 46

points to Pittsburg's 34.

Coach Sally Beard was pleased with the team. "It was the best we have played yet. We're not where we want to be yet, and we're far from perfect; however, we're making good progress and our defense is good," Beard said.

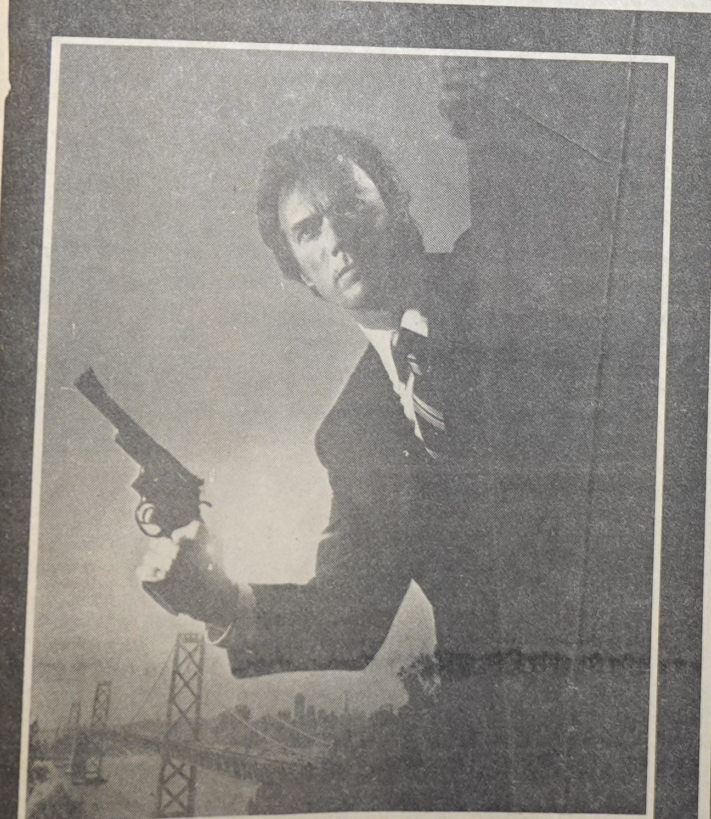
While pleased with the game results, Beard feels there are still problems. "We have so many young and new girls who are not used to playing together and there were many forced passes," she commented. "The girls were pleased with the win and it was a boost to their morale," Beard said.



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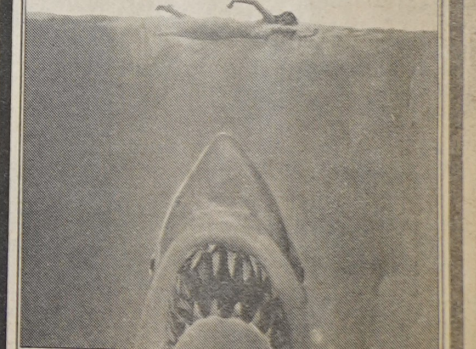
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Body language: means of communication

(Continued from page 9)

Body language can be classified according to posture and also by body positioning. Body size and structure are important, but body posture, pace and length of stride also vary depending upon the environment and the mood. The sad person shuffles along, head down, hands in pockets, moving slowly. The brisk, precision of the military walk suggests uncompromising authority. Preoccupied people may walk with hands behind their backs, meditatively unconcerned with the surroundings. The pompous boss may walk with a deliberate step, exaggerated arm swing, raised head, and outthrust chin. These movements may be designed to impress others. The happy, achieving person may show his enthusiasm and energy in his free-swinging arm movements and rapid, purposeful walk.

OUR STATE OF MIND may be revealed without our even moving. A strong indicator of openness is the open position with the legs and body facing us directly. If the person moves closer, has an open, direct body posture, loosened clothes or tie, and looks at us directly and attentively, then openness and cooperation are likely. Furthermore, if these cues are accompanied by verbal communications, the openness is genuine and consistent with the total positive approach. The act of moving closer to a person suggests acceptance and a willingness to relate. On the other hand, crossed-leg and/or crossed-arm positions are frequently seen in a closed, competitive, or adversary relationship. Also, if the body is turned away from

others, it may signify that certain conversation is closed to outsiders. When arms are placed on the chest, a defensive, closed attitude is usually being shown. Similarly, people who cross their legs are often indicating nonacceptance, opposition, or competition. If the crossed leg is moving slightly in a kicking motion, boredom, irritation, or impatience is probably being expressed. When a person is not accepting what one is communicating, he may fold his arms, move his body away, put a hand near the face, and cross his legs. Subtle gestures may accompany the posture or position here to further convey feelings of noncommunication. For example, nose-rubbing gestures in a side-to-side motion plus sideways glances may be present and could express disagreement or doubt.

Postures and positions denote territorial dominance. The concept of territory is important in studying nonverbal communication. We know that birds have a particular nesting and feeding territory, and will fight off any intruders of their own species. This behavior also holds true for humans. Each of us has a type of personal territory or comfortable distance when communicating with others. It is interesting to see what happens when the personal territory is threatened. We usually communicate to others to "keep off" by our body language as a result. How we handle our own zones and approach the zones of others is an important part of social interaction. Close, intimate, personal interactions often involve a distance of 6-18 inches with

actual physical contact in the case of relatives or close friends. More casual interchanges take place at distances of 30-48 inches, and our public interactions take place even at greater physical distances. But what are the signs of exhibiting territory? The "leg-up" position might seem to be open and cooperative, but it is more often associated with superiority feelings. Placing the feet on the back of a chair or on a desk may demonstrate territory and a superior attitude in spite of casual appearance, for example. Sitting in a higher position or standing over a seated person often conveys an "I'm bigger than you are" message, and creates a feeling of being "talked down to". Desks, tables, and other barriers help us maintain territory and a comfortable distance from others. In addition, they may perpetuate a status difference, which may serve to prevent too much closeness. An example of maintaining territory is much exhibited by the typical American position assumed by many businessmen, professors, principals, and others. It consists of lacing the hands behind the head and leaning the body back as far as the chair allows while possibly placing the feet on top of the desk.

Watching people is fun. But we must always avoid quick judgments, and we should take into account the whole picture being presented. One must also remember that verbal communication will reinforce nonverbal communication. If the two types of communication conflict, incongruity results signaling a specific attitude on the part of the sender. We could all profit

from understanding gestures, facial expressions, and postures to help us anticipate or interpret verbal statements. From an understanding of nonverbal cues, we may determine the responsiveness, the power status, or the likes and dislikes of those we socialize with each day. Utilizing an awareness of those principles of kinesics can cause a lessening of manipulative gamesmanship, psychological distance, and general misunderstanding between people.

The field of body language is diversified, and research is as yet limited. But today scientific tests are being made, and data is being compiled into usable statistics for study. We have the use of motion pictures today to further enhance studies, in addition. Body language can be of great importance to teachers, especially for with a simple word, phrase, expression, or gesture they can reveal an unfavorable or favorable opinion of a student. And it is only natural to find that when teachers convey positive attitudes, students invariably do better work. Students also place more faith in nonverbal cues rather than verbal cues. Without body language, our words would be simply flat, barren, and would lack a great deal of personal expression. It has been estimated that only 30-35 per cent of our words express meanings. Then what happens to the other 65-70 per cent? Possibly they are irrelevant; therefore, it is high time people take into consideration that the body has a language of its own with great impact, thus proving the old adage: "Actions speak louder than words."

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